HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,052—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1903	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
19th Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6315
26th ,,	MONGOLIA	9500	.....	.....
1904.				
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	5384	CHINA	7912
9th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
16th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6322
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5384	HIMALAYA	5938
6th Feb.	MAHMOUD	10500	.....	.....
13th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th ,,	ORIENTAL	5384	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th ,,	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	.....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6501
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6010
16th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5384	HIMALAYA	6938
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent Intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,218	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,507	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†* NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	26th Dec. 1903
†‡ MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	11th Feb. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piræus.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 410	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 480. Saloon Rs. 660.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A STEAMER			29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGETNS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2000 Hotels.
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GUIDE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th Dec., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMBA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 21st December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd Dec., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 26th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th December, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description receive for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY.	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	..	300	..
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	393	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1903.
A.	CITY of VENICE	6200	W. Knaut	24th Dec. 1901.
C.	HADDON HALL	6300	A. Buck	4th Jan.
C.	RYDAL HALL	5230	Foster Curtis	10th Jan.
A.	PROME	6200	F. McKay	12th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	6000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	10th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	6200	W. Knaut	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	26th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J. Campbell	30th Apl.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.
For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525
Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 660.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1903.
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,969	24th Dec. 1901.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,333	26th Jan.
PERSIA	J. Mitchell	3,595	2nd Feb.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,350	23rd Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	J. Abroy	4,803	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,969	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompsen	5,350	19th Apr.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

BOOKED free of charge for Commission, from Bombay, Calcutta Karachi and Colombo, to London, Liverpool, China, Japan, America and other Ports by the following lines :—

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL.
BRITISH INDIA.
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
AUSTRIAN LLOYDS.
ANCHOR LINE.
RUBATTINO.
ELLERMAN (including) CITY AND HALL LINES.
ORIENT-PACIFIC.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
INDO-CHINA AND APCAR.
PACIFIC MAIL.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL.
CANADIAN PACIFIC.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Tickets Issued and Berths Reserved to Calcutta by the Bengal Nagpur Railway for which we are Agent.

Hand-Books and Sailing Lists free on application to

WILLIAM WATSON CO.,
8 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 9-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW

SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
UNIQUE PAPER REGULATOR
JUSTIFIER to condense a word line.
AUTOMATIC PAPER RELEASE.
PAPER FEEDING GUIDES.
BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES

Our Special Brands.
"A. 1." and "Elephant."

REWARD of Rs. 100 will be paid to any one who brings to our notice any INFRINGEMENT of our BRAND by any unscrupulous person and secures a conviction in the Police Court.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
SEASON 1904.

Passages Booked by :—

P & O., MAIL.
HALL LINE.
CITY LINE,
ANCHOR LINE.
ITALIAN LINE,
AUSTRIAN LLOYDS.
} Best available berths secured. Reductions to Railway Employes, Missionaries and families obtained.

PASSAGES for non-liners registered on application. Baggage received, shipped and stored at low rates. Passengers met on arrival at Railway Stations.

For particulars and sailings apply to

COUTTS & CO.
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
103—5, Hornby Row, Bombay.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,

OF LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Bombay, July, 1903.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSES
SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & BOMBAY
and over 300
CLUBS AND MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BARNES & CO'S
OILMEN STORES
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT BY P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER FROM LONDON.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,
GREEN'S CAFÉ RESTAURANT.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

SAFES! SAFES!!

BY F. G. GRIFFIN & CO., DUDLEY.
WROUGHT IRON FIRE-RESISTING.

THE "LONDON," 24 inch by 17 inch by 15 inch, one Drawer, Rs. 85.
Ditto 26 inch by 18 inch by 17 " " " 100.

The above have FIRE-RESISTING CHAMBERS fitted with Griffin's improved Fire-resisting Composition. Solid Steel Doors, Strong Bolts, secured with Griffin's Improved Lever Locks, with Duplicate Keys.

BEST STEEL, FIRE AND BURGLAR-RESISTING.

THE "DUDLEY" 24 inch by 17 inch by 16 inch, one Drawer, Rs. 95
Ditto 30 inch by 20 inch by 20 inch, two Drawers, Rs. 130
Ditto 36 inch by 24 inch by 24 inch, two Drawers, Rs. 175

These Safes are constructed on an entirely new principle. They are made from solid Steel Plates which are bent cold by Powerful Machinery, thus doing away with joints at corners. The Chambers are fitted with Griffin's Improved Steam generating, non-conducting Composition, Solid Steel Doors, with strong Massive Bolts, and are secured with Griffin's Improved Powder-proof Locks, protected with Drill-proof Steel Plates.

W. CROWDER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

XMAS 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS
HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
XMAS BOXES
AS FOLLOWS :—

No. 1 BOX.—Price Rs. 15, containing 4 lbs. CHRISTMAS CAKE, with Almond Icing, Artistically Decorated; 1 lb. fresh made Chocolates in Silver Foil; 1 lb. Fondants; 1 lb. Imitation Fruit and Almond Paste Sweets; 1 lb. of Fresh Nougat; 1 lb. Assorted Dessert Cakes; and 1 box of Crackers.

No. 2 BOX.—Price Rs. 20, containing 6 lbs. XMAS CAKE, Chocolate and Confectionery as in Box No. 1; Superior Box of Crackers; and 1 lb. finest Dragees.

No. 3 BOX.—Price Rs. 25, containing 8 lbs. CAKE, Chocolate, etc. as in Box No. 2; and 1 bottle of Champagne.

FREE DELIVERY AT THE BOMBAY RAILWAY TERMINUS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS
OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION, as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS :
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENT WANTED.)

ASK FOR
SOKAL.

IT IS A STRENGTH PRODUCING, FORTIFYING AND DIGESTIVE
TONIC WINE
Highly recommended by Medical Profession.

OBTAINABLE FROM :

THOMSON & TAYLOR.	FELICE CORNAGLIA.
MONGINI BROS.	D. C. OOMRIGUR.
THOMPSON, THOMAS & Co.	D. D. BARIA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, and CHESTNUTS, Muscatel Raisins, Naples Figs, Italian Lemons and Oranges, and fresh Grapes.
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.
BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.
BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars, 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.
FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.
FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.
FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.
FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS
BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS!
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	... ...	Rs.	16	8 per 100
" " "	II	... ...	"	13	2 " "
" " "	III	... ...	"	11	10 " "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	"	17	10 " "
" "	II	... ...	"	13	2 " "
" "	III	... ...	"	11	14 " "
BOUQUETS	I	... ...	"	17	7 " "
"	II	... ...	"	13	8 " "
"	III	... ...	"	11	14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	... ...	"	16	8 " "
" "	II	... ...	"	13	2 " "
" "	III	... ...	"	11	10 " "

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.
BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
"	Especiales...	" 17/-	" "	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes ...	" 19/12	" "	in 50's & 25's
"	Graciosos ...	" 13/8	" "	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S
From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies.
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

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Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

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Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

SATURDAY,

THE 19th DECEMBER, 1903.

In the MAMMOTH PAVILION on the ESPLANADE, opposite Elphinstone High School.

A GRAND DISPLAY of ATHLETIC and ACROBATIC FEATS and ADMIRABLE PERFORMANCE by the DOMESTIC and WILD ANIMALS.

PLAN AT THE PAVILION.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

2ND WEEK OF

THE ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON.

MR. M. B. LEAVITT'S ELITE

ANGLO-AMERICAN TROUBADOURS.

COMPLETE CHANGE of Programme for TO-NIGHT.

Everything new and as good as before.

NEW SONGS — A HUNDRED
NEW DANCES — LAUGHS IN
NEW SKETCHES — AN EVENING.

COME AND BE MADE HAPPY.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Rs. 2 seats.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

Overture at 9-30. Carriages 11-30.

A BOON TO SMART LADIES, BUSINESS HOUSES, AND FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS.

MADAME LORAINE, of the PARISIAN MODEL CUTTING Co., 29 Maddox St., Regent St., London, England, wishes to introduce her excellent well cut patterns in Leno, representing Gowns, Cloaks, Bodices, also improved Dress stands the best yet produced, Beautiful Corsets, and French Model Gowns, and Parisian Millinery are supplied by this unique firm.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS' RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE and a HALF will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan), from MONDAY, the 14th to THURSDAY, the 31st December, 1903, both days inclusive, available for the completion of the return up to midnight of the 14th January, 1904.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 1st December, 1903.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy .... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following NOTIFICATION is issued as to the CONDITIONS under which CORRESPONDENCE and PARCELS MAY BE SENT between INDIA and the SIKKIM MISSION:—

FROM INDIA TO THE MISSION.

MODE OF ADDRESSING CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery to the Mission should be addressed as follows:—

A. B.,
Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment or Department,
Sikkim Mission.

No post-town should be added to the address, and care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment or Department of the person addressed.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery to the Mission.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE COMPULSORY.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory.

N. B.—Officers Commanding Corps proceeding with the Mission should warn the Troops, Followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles.

DELIVERY.

Articles of the letter mail will be delivered through orderlies. Parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressees. The receipt of the person to whom a parcel is delivered will be taken on a list against the entry of the parcel.

N.B.—Any person who does not wish his parcels delivered through an orderly, must give notice in writing to the field post office by which he is served.

NO REGISTRATION, INSURANCE, VALUE-PAYABLE POST, OR MONEY ORDERS.

Letters cannot be registered nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the Mission. No article can be accepted for despatch to the Mission by value-payable post. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees with the Mission.

FROM THE MISSION TO INDIA.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, and book packets may be posted to addresses in India or places abroad. Prepayment of postage is optional, but if postage is not fully prepaid, the articles will be charged on delivery with double the deficiency under the usual rules. No registered or insured letters, no parcels, and no value payable articles can be posted.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Savings Bank deposits will be received from all British and Native soldiers with the Mission at field post offices for credit free of charge, to Post Office Savings Bank accounts in India. Soldiers who already have accounts with the Post Office Savings Bank will be required to produce their pass-books when making deposits at field post offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at field post offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for depositors in Post Office Savings Banks.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, and book packets may be posted at one field post office for delivery from another field post office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters, post-cards, packets and parcels can be sent from India to the Mission at official rates of postage. The full postage must be prepaid in all cases.

Service parcels cannot be sent from the Mission to India but other official articles can be sent without prepayment of postage. The charge on delivery in India will be made at the prepaid rates.

Service parcels cannot be sent between field offices. Other official articles can be sent between field offices free of all postage if properly superscribed and franked.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps (including post-cards and embossed envelopes) both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any field post office.

Officers Commanding British Regiments and Batteries are recommended to provide themselves with a sufficient stock of one anna soldier's envelopes which are not sold at post offices and to replenish the stock from time to time through the Treasure Chest Officer.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 5th December, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOK-SELLERS and STATIONERS, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

Crest correctly Engraved	from Rs.	6	0
Crest and Motto	"	8	0
Crest and Monogram	"	10	0
Monograms only	"	5	0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	"	2	8
Address Two Lines, any style	"	4	8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	3	0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	2	0

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, these days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th December, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS intending TO TRAVEL from BOMBAY during the CHRISTMAS WEEK are recommended, for their own convenience and to ensure accommodation being provided on the Trains, to Book Seats by the Train they propose to travel, as early as possible.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th December, 1903.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF BARODA-GODHRA-CHORD LINE FOR GOODS TRAFFIC.

ON and from the 23rd instant, the Baroda-Godhra-Chord Line, comprising the following Stations, will be OPENED for GOODS TRAFFIC:—

PILOL. DEROL.
SAMLAYA. KHARSALIA.

The Baroda-Godhra-Chord Line will form an integral part of the Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railway proper, and the Rules, Rates, and Classification of Goods, applying thereto, will be the same as those in force on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 17th December, 1903.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in Charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 10th January, 1904, for the SUPPLY of BLANKETS, and SOAP to Corps stationed at different stations, and for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to the Madras Arsenal for the period of one year from 1st April, 1904, to 31st March, 1905.

For further particulars please see "Fort Saint George Gazette," Part II, Pages 1721 to 1723.

F. TEMPLE COLE, Major, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Madras Arsenal, 16th December, 1903.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that we the Undersigned heirs of JAGJIWAN WALJI, who were trading with the heirs of PURSHOTAM WALJI, at Bombay in the names of BHANSALI WALJI RANCHHOD and KAPURCHAND WALJI, at Porbunder in the name of WALJI RANCHHOD, at Aden in the name of PURSHOTAM WALJI and at Shedabad in the name of KAPURCHAND WALJI, have CLOSED all the abovesaid concerns and SEPARATED from each other from the last day of Samvat 1956, i.e., on the 23rd October, 1900; and that we have also CLOSED the Firm of NAGARDAS JAGJIWAN, at the Port of Porbunder from the 15th day of Bhadarwa of Samvat 1951, i.e., from the 31st August, 1898; and also that as we have now STARTED our own concern in the Name of JAGJIWAN WALJI, or in the names of his heirs, we will not be held responsible for any transaction made in any of the abovementioned names but those of JUGJIWAN WALJI and his heirs.—Dated 12th December, 1903.

TULSHIDAS JAGJIWAN,
NAGARDAS JAGJIWAN,
LAXMIDAS JAGJIWAN,
i.e., the Heirs of
JAGJIWAN WALJI.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. (50) Fifty per Share, will be paid (on production of Share Certificates) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 15th December, 1903, on and after TUESDAY, the 22nd December, 1903, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. and on SATURDAYS from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

THOS. D. MOORE,
For Chief Agent.

Bombay, 18th December, 1903.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the work of DISCHARGING COLLIERS consigned to the P. and O. Company at Bombay, for the year commencing 1st January, 1904.

Also for Landing Coal ex Lighters and Stacking in the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon, and removing from Stacks bunkering and trimming.

Tenders should reach the Company's Offices by noon on the 23rd instant.

Particulars can be ascertained on application to

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
P. and O. S. N. Company.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND CLUB SECRETARIES.

WANTED SITUATION by thoroughly competent man as Hotel Manager, Assistant in large Hotel, or as Club Steward, 10 years' experience in India, Certificates vouch for zeal, trustworthiness and abilities &c. English. Address "153 D" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY FINE ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 11th March, 1904. Gold and Silver Medals, also Money Prizes offered for Painting in Oils, Water Colours, Photographs, &c., also for Hand Decoration, Textiles Carpets, and Embroidery, &c. For prospectus and forms apply to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Art Society, Sir J. J. School of Art. The last day for receiving works will be 7th of March, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 149. OF 1902.

BAI HARAKH, wife of DEVKARAN TRICUMJI of Bombay, and KESSOWDAS RUNGHORDAS, of Cutch Mandvi Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, carrying on business in Bombay at Moli Chakla by means of his Moonim PURSHOTAM SUNDERDAS......... Plaintiffs,

vs.

PRAGJI JETHA, TULSIDAS JETHA and COMTIBAI, widow of JETHA PURSHOTAM, deceased, all of Bombay, heirs and legal representatives of JETHA PURSHOTAM, residing at Modikhana within the Fort.............. Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the Thirty-first July, One thousand nine hundred and three Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of JETHA PURSHOTAM, who died at Bombay, on or about the Eleventh February, One thousand nine hundred and two, are hereby required to file their claims in writing in English in my office within one Calendar month from the date hereof and the said claims are to specify the names and addresses of the claimants the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 14th day of December, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

PATON'S LIST OF SCHOOLS AND TUTORS.

1094 Pages. Red Cloth. Post free, 2-3.

CONTAINS particulars with Illustrations of Best Schools for BOYS and GIRLS with Lists of Principals undertaking the entire charge of Pupils from abroad.

J. and J. PATON, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon Street, London. If detailed statement of requirements be given full prospectuses of reliable Schools and advice as to choice will be forwarded free of charge.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,

LUCKNOW,

AND

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,

KHURSHAED MUNZIL
LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY

For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NEROINE ELIXIR: Imparts health strength and energy. Makes tired, slack, worn out feelings impossible. Per bottle Rs. 2-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE FITZGERALD HOTEL, BYCULLA. Now under new Proprietor and best Management, Wines and Spirits of best quality. Charges Moderate.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—We solicit inspection of our CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, and other XMAS GOODS.—PHILLIPS & Co. Ld.

AUCTION SALE.—A peremptory Bona-fide Sale of Sundries, comprising Glass, Crockery and Platedware, Table and other Lamps, Pictures, Furniture, Cooking Utensils, K.O. Table Stoves and Dogs will be held in the Bungalow behind Fitzgerald's Hotel, corner of Clare and Sankli Roads, Byculla, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 20th inst. at 1 p. m. Catalogues available at the premises after 3 p. m. to-day.

ON VIEW.—Bona-fide Sale of Mr. R. M. MacFarlane's Valuable Furniture, Glass, Crockery, Platedware, Almyras, Cabinets, etc. at "Reay House," Apollo Bunder, to be SOLD on MONDAY.

WANTED, the SERVICES of a qualified B. A. Graduate. Must have an excellent knowledge of English, and Second Language Persian. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150 per month. Apply to MANAGER Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

TO LET.—THREE COMMODIOUS FLATS at Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder. Moderate Rent. For particulars apply to MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

SHORTHAND.—Pupils who have left the "Up-to-date Shorthand."—Don't hesitate and feel shy but come to us and learn real Shorthand. Terms special.—MOSES BENJAMIN, 17 and 19, Churchgate St., Bombay.

SHORTHAND.—Pupils who have tried Pitman for 1, 2, or 3 years and can't get up speed, or cannot read their notes, should take up the "Up-to-date Shorthand" when you may write at Verbatim speed in a few weeks. Thousands have accomplished this. "Pitmanites" die hard, but the "Up-to-Daters" are fully alive. Studios at Bombay, Madras, Poona, Ahmedabad, and Karachi, and will be all over India within another year.

THOROUGH and EFFICIENT COACHING on Moderate, Terms, ensuring success at all Examinations, is guaranteed by the COMMERCIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, 10, Church Gate, Street.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—JURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS ready laid for Panchgani and Mahableshwar at very Moderate Rates. Also first class Rubber Tyred Landaus and Victorias with good Horses, for use at Poona. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. the Governor, Main Street, Poona.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM-ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Ans. 12.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

PLATINOGRAPH ENLARGEMENT.—Highest quality of work.—DEVARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Medows Street, Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., rtd. whose work has practically doubled since last year, earnestly begs all who consult him to explicitly state their age, object in insuring and probable length of Indian residence. Existing Policies on which his opinion is required should be sent (registered) in original or else be accurately described.—28, Kensington Gardens Square London, W.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses, etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 135° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-5-3 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.—NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is NOW OPEN to the Public. A FREE ART EXHIBITION and one of the interesting sights of Bombay. A visit earnestly solicited, which is sure to give you satisfaction.—Tata New Building, Hornby Road, Top Floor, Lift available.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

EK-DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest, notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS

105 REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 00=1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0=2 gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1=3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2=1 gallons, Rs. 30-0 nett.

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Specially for

KEMP & CO., LTD.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburg.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Hassumbhoy Visram and Haji hay Visram, insolvents, and Fazulbhoy Visram, an adjudged insolvent, traded together as Visram Ebrahim and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction in 'Visram Baug' Bungalow, Warden Road, facing the Mahaluxmi Battery, consisting of teak and blackwood inlaid spring seated sofas, chairs, easy chairs and ottomans, chiffoniers with whatnots and mirrors, corner cabinets almirahs and sideboards with mirrors, hat and stick stands, alabaster ornament pillars, papier mache chairs, parian and bronze figures, French polished writing bureau, English bedsteads with wire mattresses, marble-topped, circular wash-hand and toilet tables, sliding dining tables, sliding door book-cases, hall carpets, iron safes by Milner and Austrian gilt-framed pier-glasses, six, twelve and eighteen lights hanging chandeliers, eight light gas chandeliers, and two lights gas brackets, hanging luca decent lamps, fairy light, bracket mirrors, glassware, dinner and dessert services, garden benches, door curtains, screens, wall-plates, thermometer and barometer combined revolving bookstands, &c.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

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Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, 12TH DECEMBER.

THERE was a large gathering at C. Ardeshir's to witness the prize drawing under a special committee. Mr. Ardeshir said he was gratified at seeing so large an attendance, thanked the public for their past support, and hoped for future continuance. He also said the object of giving prizes was to further extend the popularity of English manufactured goods in India which were sold at lower prices than elsewhere. The goods were admitted to be superior, serviceable and moderate. Further reduction will be made in value and the lower prizes will be increased from 4 to 5. He hoped the public would appreciate and patronize the goods. Mr. Ardeshir regretted the postponement of the drawing of the 15th November, which was due to the late arrival of goods. He offered an apology to the audience who cheered his remarks. A good many of the prizes were drawn in Calcutta and the remaining prizes fell all over India. The local prizes were paid promptly and the gathering dispersed after refreshment. The public were given liberty to see their own numbers. The first prize of Rs.1,000 fell to Ticket No. 1439, held by a Bengali Girl, Srimati Toolsi Dassi, 72, Shamnagar Road, Dun Dum. The second prize, a pretty gold watch, fell to No.3182, held by O.C. Dover, 3, Marquis Street, Calcutta. The third, No. 9112, fell to Joharhossein Gangu, Khoka Bazar, Bombay. One of the spectators, an Englishman, won a gold watch. The audience dispersed highly pleased.

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This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could not put for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.
"May 18, 1899."

Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The word "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" shown on the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu. (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Eliya	Mombassa
Steamer Point	Aden		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year ...	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance—
4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............. " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS............ " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 0,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

RUBBER APPLIANCES.

SEND 2 STAMPS for Illustrated Booklet of Elastic Hosiery, Water Bottles, Bandages, Belts, Trusses, Syringes, Enemas, Surgical Appliances, and Specialities of Every Description.

N. B.—We send all goods on approval, and guarantee English manufacture.

NORTHERN SURGICAL AND DOMESTIC APPLIANCE COMPANY.
Dept. K.
161, Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£88 5-8	= — 3-8
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4 ex	= — 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper............	£65 5 8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 3 4	= — 1-8
2 months hence	25 3 8	= — 3-16
Spot in New York	55 3-3	= — 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25.17 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	20.43 1-1	= do.
New York Demand	481 5 8	= + 1-2
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills......	3 3-4 pr ct	= + 1-8
6 " "	3 3-8 pr ct	= unchanged
3 " Fine Trade Bills............	4 1-8 pr ct	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1 8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-1 pr ct	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	3 3-8 pr ct	= + 1-4

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 7s. 11d. unchanged.

WHEAT—
White Karachi D.-J. Business done 28s. 9d. = — 3d.

RAPESEED—
Brown D.-J. Sellers 33s. 3d. = Tone quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. Buyers. D.-J 35s. — Tone steady.
Coffee in New York 6 11-16 = +11-16

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats firm. Manchester quiet but steady. Total Sales, 5,000. Spot 6.92 plus 16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 7,000. Arrivals closed Irregularly.

Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6.71	6.70	6.69	6.67
+12	+12	+13	+12
April-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
6.66	6.65	6.63	6.60
+12	+12	+12	+11
		Aug.-Sep.	
		6.47	
		+11	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port............	45,000
Do. last year............	41,000
Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Do. do Continent	35,000
Mid-Uplands	12.70 +25
Futures, month of Dec............	12.53 +37
Do. do. March	12.79 +36

In New Orleans—

Spot............	12 7-16 +1-4
Futures, month of March	13.01 + 35
Do. do. June	13.21 + 28
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 17th December, 1903:—

Cotton	8,112 bales.
Wheat	10,811 cwts.
Linseed	3,414 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds............	1,539 "
Gingellyseed............	29,6 5 "
Poppyseed............	769 "
Groundnuts............	316 "
Castorseed	993 "
Rice	3,551 "
Myrabollams	4,918 "
Cottonseed	5,190 "

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 18.

COTTON.

HOME MARKETS.—Since last writing there has again been a smart advance in prices in the governing markets. New York led the way with a jump of nearly 1-4 cent in Futures on Saturday, and since then there has been a further rise which terminated to-day in another rush up of 37 points. The following shows the advance in the leading market compared with last week's values:—

IN NEW YORK:

	10th Dec.		17th Dec.
Mid Uplands	... 12.25	...	12.70+45
Futures Month of Dec. 11.85		...	12.53+68
Do, do. March 12.20		...	12.79+59

LOCAL MARKET.—During the week our market has been very firm, and an advance of Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 has been established. Sellers for forward delivery are scarce and dealers are covering sales previously made, consequently prices are being pushed up. The difference between December and January rates is now from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 higher for the former in Bengal, Scinde, Punjab, and Oomrawattee descriptions, Rs. 8 in Khandesh, Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 in Khamgaum, Akola, and Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 in Damangaum, Poolgaum, and Comras, good staple. Upcountry prices rule very high, and it is anticipated that as soon as December contracts are fulfilled the rates for January deliveries will merge into the December ones. Exporters have been in the market to a certain extent, but their business has been somewhat curtailed owing to the high prices asked and the scarcity of sellers for forward delivery. Business has been done in Damangaum Poolgaum for February March, Mathia for the same delivery, Oomras, good staple, for December January, Bengal-M. G., for same delivery, and Westerns for Aprils May delivery.

For Ready Cotton there has been a good enquiry both from exporters and mills, and rates have moved up in sympathay with the rise in contracts. Damangaum Poolgaum descriptions are now selling at Rs. 265, Khamgaum is fetching Rs. 261, and Khandeish of nice quality from Rs. 235 to Rs. 245. M. G. Rengals of the higher grades find buyers at Rs. 235 and Scinde Punjab at Rs. 235. Khandwa is in demand at Rs. 255.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited.—

	Fine	F.-G	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	234	224	...	25 Dec.
" " " ...	228	218	...	25 Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	236	226	...	25 Dec.
" " " ...	230	220	...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	236	226	...	25 Dec
" " ...	229	219	...	25 Jan.
Belati M.-G.) descriptions ...	257	251	...	25 Dec.
" " " ...	254	246	...	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...		241	235	25 Dec.
" " " ...		233	...	25 Jan.
Jalgaum do. ...		244	238	25 Dec.
" " ...		236	...	25 Jan
Khamgaum do. ... } fair staple	260	254	...	25 Dec.
Karanja do. ... }	255	247	...	25 Jan.
Khandwa " ...	259	253	...	25 Dec.
" " ...	253	245	...	25 Jan.
DamangaumPoolgaum (M G)	263	257	...	25 Dec.
" " ...	260	252	...	25 Jan.
Nagpur (M.-G.) ...	265	259	...	25 Dec.
" " ...	262	254	...	25 Jan.
Oomras good staple (M.G.)	265	259	...	25 Dec.
" " " ...	262	254	...	25 Jan.
Broach do. ...	280	...	265	25 March
" do. ...	275	...	...	25 April.
Bhownugger Do. ...	256	246	...	25 May.
Do. (H.-G) ...	254	244	...	"
Mathia (M.-G.) ...	245	235	...	25 March
S.O. Dharwar ...	...	...	253	25 May.
Westerns ...	...	...	241	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone............ strong.
Estimated sales .... 6 000 bales]
Imports............ 9,000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6.85	6.81	6.80	6.70
+11	+11	+11	+11
Apl-May	May-June	June-July,	
6.77	6.76	6.74	
+11	+11	+11	
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.		
6.70	6.57		
+10	+10		

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week............	64 258
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 17th December...	254,223
Shipments for the week, to Europe...	14 283
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports............	28 283
Total......	42,539

Shipments from 1st October to 17th Dec.

Europe............	45,352
Japan	2 112
China	102 770
Coast Ports	3 054
Total	153,288
Afloat in Harbour for Europe......	1,587
China, Japan, and Coast Ports......	381

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—During the week the market has fluctuated between Rs. 6 and Rs. 6-1 per cwt., with a steady business doing. At the close we quote Rs. 6-1, the market being steady.

RAPESEED.—There has been a fair business doing since we last wrote, the price for [illegible] having advanced one to two annas per cwt. [illegible] Yellow the rate is unchanged, and we quote as follows in a steady market:—

Brown Cawnpore ... [illegible] per cwt.
Yellow " ... [illegible]
" Guzerat ... [illegible]

POPPYSEED.—At the commencement of the week the market opened quiet at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-4-6, and a demand having arisen the rate touched Rs. 6-5. At the close we quote Rs. 6-5.

CASTORSEED.—The market has been steady during the interval, and the price unchanged at Rs. 21-8 for Madras with little business doing. The closing quotation is Rs. 21-8.

GINGELLYSEED.—With a good demand the market has ruled steady during the week, and rates have been well maintained. The following are closing quotations in a steady market:—

Howree Khandeish	Rs.	33-8 per candy.
15 per cent. mixed	"	33 " "
25 " "	"	32 " "
50 " "	"	31 " "
Black Kutnee	"	27 " "

WHEAT.

The market has remained quiet during the past week with only a small enquiry, and prices are practically unchanged as follows:—

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 30	per candy
Club No. 1	" 29	"
Hard Red	" 22-8	" "
White Delhi	" 4-4	per cwt.

Week's Receipts of Wheat and Seeds:—

Wheat	121,232 cwts
Linseed............	23,945 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed...	10,112 "
Gingellyseed	19,013 "
Poppyseed	6,834 "
Groundnuts............	1 951 "
Castorseed	24,455 "
Rice	42,807 "
Myrabolams	40,180 "
Cottonseed	33,823 "

FREIGHTS.

The market during the week has been decidedly dull, and rates have declined for ready shipment to 12s. 6d. For January the demand has been trifling, and speculators have booked at 12s 6d and for February at 6d. more. For forward months business is very dull, and nothing has been done.

LINERS.—The Austrian Lloyds and Rubattino Coy's rates are unchanged.

The only fixture reported this week is the s. s. Crossby Hall at 13s. 9d. for Manchester via one Mediterranean port.

EXCHANGE.

The annual outflow of money to the provinces for crop moving purposes has commenced rather earlier than was generally anticipated, and we have to report a further rise of one per cent. in the local Presidency Bank's rate of interest to 5 per cent. per annum, and the accompanying usual decline in Government Paper together with the hardening of sterling exchange. The latter market closes with an advance of one-sixteenth on last mail's quotations for ready delivery, and with Bank Demand given at 1s. 4 1-8d. for December, January, and February delivery the gold point has been very nearly reached. In the early part of the week the enquiry for Bank Paper was very limited, but near the close of the market on Wednesday, a seller came out at 1s. 4 1-8d. of Bank Demand for the mail, and a moderately large business resulted. After the opening on Thursday the rate became more general. In Bank Telegraphic Transfers 1s 4 3-32d has been offered till the end of February, and it is casually reported in the market that one thirty-second higher has been give in combination with other business. For further forward delivery quotations decline one thirty-second per month for both Bank T. T. and Demand, till the end of the season, but certain concessions are obtainable here and there. In mercantile paper a moderate amount of business has been put through. Early in the week contracts were made at 1s 4 9-32d for three months sight D-A Credits, later on at 1s 4 5-16d, and at the close 1 4 11-32d. is the quotation, these figures being for December delivery. For January February Bills were placed at 1s 4 5-16d, the closing quotation being 1 4 11-32d., and for further forward business to a moderate extent was reported at declining rates. Private Wire and Demand were sold at the customary one thirty-second over the Bank's quotations for selling, and at the commencement of the week business was placed. The market is apparently likely to be firm in the near future, but it is difficult to anticipate much higher quotations than those now current for both buyers and sellers, and with the near approach of the Christmas and New Year holidays business will probably slacken as requirements have been secured.

The following are closing quotations:—

Bank T.T,			....	1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand			....	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 11-32d.
Do 6	do	do	......	1s. 4 1-2d.
French Francs 3	do	do	......	171 1-4
Marks	3 do	do	......	139 1-1
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	......	125
Shanghai	30 do	do	......	175
Japan	30 do	do	......	149 1-2

MONEY.

The mail of the 4th December brings £220,000 silver and £50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	[illegible]
Bombay	"	24 60,000
Madras	"	10,90,000
	Rs.	63,70,000

The mail of the 11th December brings £120,000 silver and £50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	30,[illegible]
Bombay	"	24 8[illegible]000
Madras	"	6 40 000
	Rs.	62.00.000

The mail of the 18th December brings £320,000 and £40,000 and the following Council Bills—

Calcutta	Rs.	40 20,000
Bombay	"	24 8 ,000
Madras	"	5 30 000
	Rs.	70,30,000

At the weekly bidding for Council Bills on Wednesday last the 60 lakhs to be allotted were given at 1s. 4 1-16d, an advance of 1-32d. on last week's rate, tenderers receiving 19 per cent. of their applications. Extras to the amount of 10 lakhs were given at 1s. 4 3-32d. and Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1d. The total amount sold during the week was 60 lakhs and the amount to be allotted next week remains at 60 lakhs.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 12th December as compared with that of the 5th December:—

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	
Public Deposits	...	3,95,525	Increase.
Other Deposits	...	14,2[illegible]807	Decrease.
Sundries	...	32 593	Increase.
ASSETS,			
Government Securities	...	54,660	Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities	...	1 35, 5[illegible]	Decrease.
Credits Securities	...	4 9 082	Increase.
Loans do.	...	2 69 297	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	...	8,16,445	Increase.
Balance with other Banks	...	2,01,384	Decrease.
Sundries	...	18 551	Increase.
Cash	...	16,96,302	Decrease

The Bank of Bengal weekly Cash Balance is 29 lakhs down, and the Bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent. per annum.

The Bank of Bombay Cash Balance is as given in the above weekly statement, and the Bank rate has been raised one per cent, and now stands at 5 per cent. per annum.

The Bank of Madras Weekly Cash Balance is 4 3-4 lakh down, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent. per annum.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

When writing last week there was a temporary steadiness apparent in this market. Ready Paper was then quoted at 98, but on Monday it had fallen to 97 7-8 and from that date the market has gradually given way until to-day cash and settlement paper are both quoted at 97 5-16 and the market is anything but firm at that. There have been further reductions recorded in the Presidency Bank's balances which together with a rise to 5 per cent. in the minimum rate for advances against Government Securities, have compelled weak holders to clear off their holdings. Perhaps on the whole, rates are falling too rapidly, and it is just possible that there may be a slight reaction when bears come in to cover their settlement commitments.

Port Trust and other similar Bonds are inactive and quotations for them are practically unchanged.

		Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust	...	1923	103
4 per cent "	"	1930	104
4 per cent "	"	1932	104
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	...	1923	103 3-4
4 per cent "	"	1943	103 3-4
5 per cent "	"	Tansa	119 1-2
5 per cent "	"	Sanitary	117 1-2
4 per cent. Bo. Impvmt Trust	...	1959	101
4 per cent "	"	1962	104
Cash ...	...	...	97.5
1st Settlement ...	...	...	97.5

BULLION.

This has been a difficult and unsettled market throughout the week. Last Friday Spot Silver was called 63 1/8 ex-duty, on Saturday it was 63¼, and on Monday it suddenly advanced to 64 3/4 and gradually improved till the ready rate touched 65 1/8 yesterday morning. Quotations opened at that rate this morning, but during the day the bulls have withdrawn their support and at the close Ready Silver is quoted 64 1/4 nominal. It is difficult to say which way the market will go, but a good deal depends on who the buyers are in the London market in the near future. There is nothing to record in the Gold Market. Below are the latest quotations:—

PRICES OF BULLION,

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold............	24	0	[illegible]
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	0
Bombay do	23	15	0
English Shield Sovereigns............	15	0	0
Do. Dragons	14	15	0
Silver ex-duty Ready............	64	4	0
Do. 1st settlement............	64	[illegible]	0
Do. 2nd do.	64	8	0

PIECE-GOODS.

THE MARKET.—There has been a moderate demand from up-country during the week. In Greys prices have been nominally raised by [illegible] 1-2 anna per piece and in Whites they remain unchanged. No business of any importance has been done. Home quotations still continue to be higher than prices, ruling here, and dealers who have already made speculative purchases, do not wish to run further risks. There is, no doubt, a tendency on the part of dealers to buy, but the present independent position of Lancashire manufactures precludes all chances of business with non-speculators. DYED GOODS are in fair demand and FANCIES and WOOLENS are well enquired for. Prices have also been raised but still business is not possible owing to higher quotations from Manchester. There is a good enquiry for DHOOTIES and as home manufacturers for this style appear to be asking reasonable values some fair lines are reported to have been placed this week.

YARNS.

There is no change to report in the Yarn Market. Business is on a very unsatisfactory bases; shippers are selling, and mills in several cases buying back previous sales. Short time is extending.

METALS.

In COPPER and YELLOW METAL the market is firm in symyathy with the better advices from Home, and business has been put through but at prices slightly under Home equivalents. IRON and STEEL are quiet, and owing to heavy arrivals prices are declining. SPELTER and QUICKSILVER are quiet but steady with little business passing.

COALS.

The market is quiet. Small sales are reported of Deshargur, ready, at Rs. 11-10. In English Coal about 2,000 tons of Cardiff, December-January shipment, is reported to have been sold at Rs. 17-4.

SHARES.

The market is quiet but steady. Bank of Bombay are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,300 and are quiet at the rate. Commercials are unchanged at Rs. 49. In Press Companies Volkarts have advanced to Rs. 1,040. Mofussils have declined to Rs. 565. New Berars are quiet at Rs. 510 and New Indians at Rs. 147 1-2. Harvey and Sabapathy have changed hands at Rs. 620. In mill shares Central Indias have advanced to Rs. 1,610, Swadeshis to Rs. 850. Ahmedabad advanced and have changed hands at or about Rs. 475. Currimbhais are quiet at Rs. 610, Chinas at Rs 530. Davids have changed hands at Rs. 222 1-2. Colaba Lands have changed hands at and about Rs. 372 1-2. Messrs. Greaves Cotton Co's Mill shares are nearly all unchanged at previous quotations. Framji Petits have improved to Rs. 660. Manekji Petits have declined to Rs. 2,330. Morajee have advanced to Rs. 1,640. Sholapurs are unchanged at Rs. 1,8[illegible]0. Khandeish Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 605. Sassoon Spinning shares are quiet at Rs. 715. Sassoon Silk Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 510. Kohinoors have changed hands at Rs. 330. Hindustan are unchanged at Rs. 355. Indian Manufacturing Company have come down to Rs. 330. Western Indias have changed hands at Rs. 280. In the miscellaneous list Bombay Burmahs have changed hands at Rs. 2,900. Bombay Flours have improved to Rs. 900. Delhi Flowers are quiet at Rs. 167 1-2. Treachers are unchanged at Rs. 585. Kemps are steady at Rs. 246. Bombay Telephones have changed hands at Rs. 23 3-4. In railway companies Ahmedabad-Prantij are weak at Rs. 500. Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 422 1-2. The rest are unchanged as previous quotations with little or no business reported.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECT.

UNITED PROVINCES COTTON.

THE final forecast of the cotton crop of the United Provinces is as under:—

Rainfall.—Except for some scattered showers the month of June and the first two weeks of July were rainless. In canal districts the cotton crop was sown in time with the aid of irrigation: elsewhere sowings were not commenced till general rain set in at the end of the third week of July. The month of August opened with good and general rain which allayed the anxiety that was beginning to be felt; the rainfall of the month was on the whole well-distributed and was above the normal in most districts. Ample rain was also received during September over nearly the whole of the province. Abnormally heavy storms in the first fortnight of October affected the whole of the province except a few districts in the west and caused very great damage to the crop.

Area.—As was anticipated in the first forecast issued in August last a relatively small area has been sown owing to the late arrival of the monsoon. The area, which in 1902 amounted to 1,239,131 acres has fallen to 841,417 acres showing a decrease of 397,714 acres or about 32 per cent. The decrease is general being greatest in the three cotton-growing divisions of Meerut, Agra and Allahabad. Under the orders of the Government of India, enquiries have been made as to the area sown with cotton in certain hilly tracts, for which no organized village agency exists and which was hitherto omitted from the forecast. The replies received show that only about 1 140 acres are grown in the hilly tracts of South Mirzapur. This area together with the estimated out-turn of 125 bales of cotton, has been included in the figures returned for 1903.

Condition.—The rainfall was favourable up to the end of September, when the cottoncrop, though backward, was doing fairly well and an out-turn of 80 to 90 per cent. was anticipated. The excessive rain in the first fortnight of October and the strong winds that prevailed changed the whole prospect. In a few western districts which escaped the full severity of the storm the crop is comparatively good—about 70 per cent—; elsewhere it is little more than half the normal. For the province as a whole the condition of the crop may be put at about 60 per cent. of the normal.

Out-turn, trade and prices.—The estimated outturn of the present year's crop amounts in round figures to 183,500 bales of 400lbs. each compared with 327,700 bales estimated last year. The decrease amounts to 44 per cent. and is due, first to the reduced area sown and secondly to the unseasonable weather of October. Imports of cotton into these provinces amount on an average to 16 1-2 millions of pounds by rail, and to about 25 millions of pounds by road Adding to this the estimated out-turn of 73 1-2 millions of pounds, the total quantity available comes to 115 millions of pounds. The mill consumption is estimated at 30 millions of pounds and the local consumption, other than in mills, may be put roughly at 20 millions of pounds. If, therefore, the imports are maintained at about their usual figure, there will be a balance of about 65 millions of pounds or eight lakhs of maunds for export, which quantity is indentical with the average exports of 1892 to 1894, when damage to the cotton crop from heavy rain was as great as this year. The prices of cleaned cotton are at present higher than at the same period of last year.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 18.

Friday.—The barometer has fallen slightly or has been steady over the greater part of the country. It has fallen slightly to briskly in the south-west of the bay and the disturbance in the bay is apparently advancing to the South Coromandel Coast where light showers of rain have fallen. The barometer is falling briskly at the head of the Persian Gulf and Bushire has received 1 1-2 inches of rain. Rain will probably increase in the South Peninsula during the next 24 hours. Weather will be fine elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 18TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes are small and irregular, but show a fall at the majority of the reporting stations. The barometer is from ·01 to ·05 below normal in the Madras Presidency, the Punjab and United Provinces and at Raipur, Sholapur, Bijapur and Karwar and in slight or moderate excess elsewhere.

Winds are westerly or north-westerly in the United Provinces and on the Coromandel Coast while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The variations of the day temperature show a defect of 5° to 7° at Mormugoa and Madras while those of the night temperature a defect of from 5° to 8° at several stations. The maximum varied from 88° at Colombo to 72° at Dehli and the minimum from 73° at Cochin to 40 at Jaipur.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Rain in light showers fell at Madras and Negapatam.

Weather.—Winds are northerly on the Cormandel Coast and cloud proportion is increasing in the extreme which indicates unsettled weather to the S. E. of Negapatam in the Bay.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—Beginners Plate	3-10 p.m.
2nd Race—Small Arab Plate	3-35 p.m.
3rd Race—The Arab Plate	4- 0 p.m.
4th Race—Colonial Stakes	4-25 p.m.
5th Race—The Little Maiden Plate	4-50 p.m.
6th Race—Selling Race............	5-15 p.m.

By kind permission of officer Commanding and the officers 123rd Outrams Rifles their band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES—
Local time.

Colaba	2-35 p.m.
Church Gate	2-40 p.m.
Grant Road............	2-46 p m.
arrives at Mahaluxmi	2-50 p.m.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Colonial Stakes—Indabba and Richmond Hill.
The Arab Plate—Sapphire.
Beginners Plate—Friar.
The Little Maiden Plate—Moored and Winchester.
The Small Arab Plate—Clever Boy, Malabar and Moored.
Selling Race—Wild Fox.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 18th December, 1903.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many [illegible]. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that [illegible] and figure head of "Albion" are on the [illegible]. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHDOWN—December 13 at Mirzapore, the wife of G D Ashdown, Esqr, D S P, Jhansi of a daughter.

CHINNAYYA—December 16, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of G A Chinnayya, Manager, P W D, Bellary, of a daughter.

FERRY—December 10, at Stirling Cottage, Simla, the wife of Captain E L Perry, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

WOOD—December 11, at 5 Elysium Row Calcutta, the wife of E Seymour Wood, of twin boys.

DEATHS.

AVETOOM—December 15, at her residence, 2, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, Annie, the beloved wife of C T Avetoom.

EASTWOOD—December 12, at 4 Clive Road, Allahabad, Eveline Alice, widow of the late Mr C W Eastwood Superintendent, P W D Secretariat aged 60 years and 5 months.

WEATHERALL—December 12, at her residence, No 1 Lindsay Street, Calcutta, Catherine (Kate) Olive Weatherall, second daughter of the late Dugald Arthur Weatherall, aged 20 years 5 months and 9 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water, 11-35m. Low water, 5-43m., 5-19s.

P. and O. s. s. Oriental, with English mails of the 4th inst., due to arrive at 8 a. m.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, prize distribution, H. E. Lord Lamington presiding, 4 p. m.

Bombay Extra Races.

Meeting of the Bombay University Senate, 5-15 p. m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Rev. H. McNeile's lecture on the Cosmogeny of the Avesta and the Bible, C. M. S. Lecture Hall, Grant Road, 6 p. m.

Novelty Theatre, Mr. M. B. Leavitt's Variety Company, 9-30 p.m.

Indian Circus, Esplanade, 9 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 0-2 m., 0-11s. Low water, 6-16m., 5-51s.

Bombay Hunt, Sahar Village.

Polo Tournament, Victoria Swimming Bath, Back Bay, 4 p. m.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent at 6-30 a. m. to-morrow, for a run to Mazagon Reservoir, via Villard and back.

PAREL DEBATING CLUB.—The 10th Annual General meeting of this Club is to be held under the Presidency of Mr. Vinayak Balwant at Parel to-morrow in the hall of Mr. Dinker Mahadeo, at 3 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per s.s. Tongola via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th instant, and at 6 p.m. on Friday, the 25th idem.

ACCIDENT IN THE DOCK.—Ismail Mahomed, a khalasi, aged twenty-two years, while at work on board the steam ship Valetta in the Prince's Dock, on Thursday, accidentally fell from the main mast into the Dock, a distance of about fifty feet. He sustained internal injuries which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held in the Grant College Library to-day, at 4 p.m., to discuss the question of granting of Licenses to qualified medical men by the Collector of Customs, Opium and Abkari, to dispense cocaine and to consider the position of Medical Graduates under the University Bill. Members of the profession are cordially invited to attend.

ACCIDENT TO A BLUE-JACKET.—Edward Philip Upton, a seaman belonging to H. M. S. Fox, was on Thursday evening cycling along Colaba Causeway, when he collided with a labour cart, coming from the opposite direction. One of the bullocks kicked out and knocked him off his bicycle. The seaman received a wound to his head and one of the nails of his fingers was knocked off. He was removed to the St. George's Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment.

A COCAINE PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Cama, of the Abkari Department, charged Ambal Dharjit, a Purdeshi, with selling cocaine without a license from the Collector of Abkari, Bombay. It appeared that the accused sold two packets of cocaine to one Vishvanath Badrinath on Thursday evening about 8 p.m., in Moti Bazar. He was arrested on the spot and on taking search of his house an empty bottle of cocaine was recovered. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to [illegible] rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE RACES.—By kind permission of Captain Codrington, the band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. M. Frezilis, Band Master, commencing at 3-30 p. m. to-day at the races.

Valse Lente...Biene......................	Margis
Overture.......Sommernacht train-.........................	Suppe
Selection ... Carmen........................	Bazett
Polka............Par ci Par La..............	Waldteufel
Selection......Toreador......................	Caryll & Monckton
Barn dance Only a bit of string	Kiefert

ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Bhagu Raghu and Mona, both Hindus, were charged with assaulting Shivram Dharu, a peon in the employ of Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Evidence showed that on the evening of the 20th ultimo the complainant was riding a bicycle along the Kumbharwada Lane when the first accused caught the handle bar of the bicycle and threw down the complainant. The second accused gave him three blows with a stick, two on the head and one on the hand. Both then ran away and the complainant was removed to the hospital. The accused pleaded not guilty. They were convicted on the evidence and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THEFT BY A HAMAL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Runchor Fakira, a hamal, was charged by Inspector Barker, with stealing a gold chain, a gold brooch, gold studs and links and clothing of the collective value of Rs.225 belonging to Mr. John Brennan residing at Mount Road, Mazagon. Evidence showed that the accused had been a hamal in the employ of the complainant for some days. On Thursday evening Mrs. Brennan missed the articles from home and made a report to the Police, who arrested the accused on suspicion. The accused then made a statement and pointed out a place under a staircase in the complainant's bungalow where he had concealed the property. He admitted the offence and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A CART DRIVER.—On the 14th instant, a muccadum belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, loaded twenty five carts with eight bags of wheat each at their godown in Musjid Bunder Road, and directed the drivers to take the wheat to Wari Bunder goods shed. The same evening it was found that one of the carts, bearing No. 5428 and driven by Ismailbhoy Peerbhoy had not turned up. On the matter being reported to the Police it was ascertained that the Muccadum himself had not taken the numbers of the carts but had deputed a partlewse peon to do that work. The latter, however, instead of looking himself at the numbers of the carts, just wrote down the numbers as given by the drivers themselves. It was farther ascertained that the cart bearing No. 5428 belonged to Sittaram Koombhar and that on the day in question it was plying between the Fort and Parel.

AN AFTERNOON VISITOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Hemsworth charged Nanu Ibrahim, a Mahomedan, having a record of one previous conviction against him with house breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, a quantity of wearing apparel and sundry articles of the value of Rs. 210, the property of Mary Sequera a Goanese woman residing at Haines Road. On Wednesday afternoon the complainant went out locking the door of her room. On her return about two hours after she found the lock removed and the door fastened from the inside. She raised an alarm, when the accused opened the door and was running away. The complainant seized the thief and with the assistance of her sister held him fast until the police appeared on the scene. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and being an old offender, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	1	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada............	6	4	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion............	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown............	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	8
Total............	12	8	73
Total plague deaths to date............	163,325	215,830	
same date last year............	19	19	

FROM Rs. 10,000 TO [illegible] [illegible] to 200 against [illegible] the first three in the [illegible] Cup. CHARLES MANNERS, 28, [illegible] next [illegible] Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.

THE GIRGAUM MISSION GIRLS' SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the children of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission Girls' High School (Girgaum) took place last evening in the Town Hall. The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided and her Excellency Lady Lamington distributed the prizes. This was the first public ceremonial at which her Ladyship attended. The central hall in which the ceremony was held was tastefully decorated with a profusion of flags and bunting. The gathering was large and representative. Amongst those present were:—Lady Jenkins, Mrs. Aston, Miss Fulton, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Mackichan, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Noel Paton, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Venerable Archdeacon Scott, Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, Colonel Light, Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, Navabzada Nasrulla Khan, Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Amirudin Tyebji, Mr. Hoosein Budrudin Tyebji, the Rev. H. McNeile, and the Rev. R. S. Heywood. Her Excellency Lady Lamington, attended by an A. D. C. arrived at 5 o'clock, and was received at the top of the main steps by the Hon. Mr. Fulton, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Rev. R. S. Heywood, and Miss Edge, the Principal of the School. As her Excellency entered the hall the children of the school assembled on the organ platform, and sang the first bar of the National Anthem. Miss Edge introduced the members of the teaching staff to her Excellency who shook hands with them. Her ladyship also shook hands with many prominent ladies and gentlemen who had assembled in the hall.

After her Excellency took her seat on the dais, the children of the school went through an interesting programme of songs.

The Rev. R. S. Heywood then read the report which stated that the first months of the year were shadowed by the deadly ravages of the plague, which entered the homes of several belonging to their number and bereaved one teacher and more than one pupil of those dear to them. Although they had no plague within the precincts of the school compound the work was hindered for a time by the absence of many, who sought a shelter out of Bombay. On the whole, however, the work of the training classes and schools had gone on well and prosperously. Various reasons had caused the number in the training classes to fluctuate during the past year. The results of the Government examination, which was held in the beginning of the present month had not yet been received; but as the results of the last year's examination were only received after the report of that year was written, the names of those who were successful might be given now. The vernacular training class began with five students but marriage robbed the school of two of them, and thus only three were able to finish the year's course and go up for the examination conducted by Miss Giffard. These three, however, all passed, one with honours and gained the normal school certificate. The schools were inspected in October, but the Inspectress' report had not yet been received. They had, however, reason to believe that they had not fallen behind other years' reports. Mr. McNeile, had as in previous year taught one of the scripture classes. Mr. Heywood had been a ready sympathiser and adviser in times of difficulty, and many had helped the schools by their sympathy and words of encouragement. Amongst those who had sent the prizes were H. E. Lady Lamington, Lady Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Fulton, and the Rao of Cutch.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton, in addressing the meeting, said he felt very much honoured that evening by his having been invited by so distinguished an educationist as Miss Edge to be present there and to speak on behalf of that large assembly. He had attended a good many meetings of that kind before, but he thought this was one of the largest assemblies he had seen. It was highly gratifying that it was so, as indicating how heartily they all welcomed this the first appearance of her Excellency Lady Lamington—(applause)—and how heartily all felt that her first appearance should be associated with the advancement of the education of girls on which the progress of the country so greatly depended. (Applause.) It was always in all countries most desirable that those who were in high place should show sympathy and give encouragement to objects of that sort. In no country he thought was this more true than in India. Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, whose sympathy and interest in matters concerning the welfare of all her subjects was so well-known, displayed particular interest in the education of girls in India. He remembered long ago meeting that philanthropic lady, Miss Mary Carpenter, who came out to India. Before she came she was sent for by her Majesty and brought from her various messages and gifts for institutions such as this. Among other things her Majesty sent books to these schools with her autographs written on the title page. One of these books came up to Sind, where in those days the education of girls was in a backward state, and presented to the schools there with all honours in a public durbar. The book was opened and her name was shown round to the assembled people, who respectfully stood up and salaamed. That instance of her Majesty's interest was no doubt [illegible] treasured up in the minds of the people [illegible]. He knew that time was short that evening and he must not weary them with [illegible] kind. He must now say something about the school in connection with which they [illegible]. They had heard the report [illegible] report and gave them the [illegible] by the girls. Though the results of the examination held by the Government [illegible] school. That school had been in existence about twenty five years and [illegible] 120 girls who were Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans and Hindus. The object of the Zenana Mission was no doubt to give Christian education, but to those who did not accept it they gave the education that they desired, and the parents evidently felt perfect confidence in the discretion and the teaching of the school. He was sure all present would join with him in wishing the school success and wishing the girls very happy holidays. (Applause.)

H. E. Lady Lamington then delivered prizes to the successful pupils, and expressed her thanks to those present for the cordial welcome accorded to her that evening. Her Excellency assured them that she would always carry a very pleasant memory of the school as being the institution which had enabled her to attend a public function for the first time since her arrival in Bombay. She also expressed herself very much pleased with the evening's entertainment.

The Venerable Archdeacon Scott in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to her Excellency, said by her gracious presence that evening so soon after her arrival in Bombay, Lady Lamington had given proof of her sympathy and interest in all such institutions, and he thought they might rely in future on her hearty co-operation in furthering the cause of educational, philanthropic and charitable institutions in this Presidency. (Applause.) The children of the school, he felt sure, would ever be proud of the occasion, as they had the honour of being the first to receive their prizes from his Excellency's hands. (Applause.)

The Rev. H. McNeile, in seconding the proposition, said that many years ago a Royal Commission was issued in England on some subject connected with education. The members of the Commission differed very much on some points, but they all agreed on this that the education which England should give to her sons and daughters should be Christian education founded upon Bible. The members and the friends of the Z. B. M. Mission were entirely of that opinion, and the education they offered there to all who accepted it was of that character. It was their pleasure to know that her Excellency joined with them when she signified her intention of coming there that evening. (Applause.)

The vote was passed with acclamation. A similar vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Fulton for presiding on the occasion, and the proceeding concluded.

THE LATE S. D. KHOTE.

A MEETING of the friends of the late Mr Sundernath Dinanath Khote was held last evening in the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum Back Road, under the auspices of the Aryan Social Union, in order to express "the deep regret caused by his premature death and to take steps to perpetuate his memory." On the motion of the Hon. Mr. H.S. Dikshit, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was called to the chair. Both Mr. Dikshit and the chairman spoke of the good qualities of the deceased gentleman.

Professor Velinker moved: That this meeting desires to give public expression to the wide grief caused by the untimely death of Mr Sundernath Dinanath Khote who devoted himself for many years with energy and singleness of purpose to the public good, and by whose death Bombay has lost one of the most useful, energetic, and public-spirited citizens.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. N. N. Katrak and agreed to unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. S. T. Bhandare, seconded by Mr. D. G. Dalvi, it was resolved that this meeting condoles with the family of the deceased, and offers them its deep sympathy in the grievous bereavement which they have sustained. That the president of this meeting be requested to forward a copy of this resolution with a suitable letter to the family of the deceased.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Kabraji, seconded by Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimjee, it was resolved: That this meeting is of opinion that the memory of so excellent a citizen as the late Mr. S. D. Khote deserves to be perpetuated, and with a view to this end, requests the gentlemen (named in the resolution) to form themselves into a committee to collect subscriptions for a memorial, the form of the memorial to be determined hereafter.—Professor Velinker to be secretary to the committee.

It was proposed by Mr. D. G. Padhye, seconded by Dr. Dhargalker, and resolved: That this meeting also requests the committee, when a respectable sum is collected to call togethers the subscribers to determine the form of the memorial with the wish of the majority of the subscribers.

The proposers and seconders of the propositions addressed the meeting on the merits and good qualities of the deceased gentleman, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

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ALL Ladies and Gentlemen to know that the late PALL MALL HAIR DRESSING SALOON has just been re-opened by S. GOLDMAN, late Hair Dresser of Poona, who is now prepared to undertake all kinds of Ladies' and Gent's hair work. He also has a large stock of Perfumery, Powders, Combs, etc., and guarantees satisfaction. Business Dresser, Wigmaker, 71b, Esplanade Road, Fort. Three doors from Messrs. Ditmar & Co.

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"When you write, please mention this paper."

TO THE PUPILS OF THE "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND" CENTRAL STUDIO ONLY.
THE CASH PRIZE of Rs. 100 will be competed for at the Studio, 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 26th December, 1903, at 4 p.m. The matter will be absolutely new and will be in a sealed cover, registered, and shall be broken open in the presence of all Pupils. It will be read clearly, and distinctly, by Mr. K. B. SORABJI, the Manager in charge, and on my behalf, or his nominee, and none shall dispute his decision. It will be a 10 minutes' speech given at the rate of an ordinary Public Speaker, and the Pupil who gives in his transcription first will be marked No. 1, the next No. 2, and so on, and after they are examined, the best and the neatest, with the most correct transcription, shall receive the Rs. 100 cash prize.
A cheque on the Mercantile Bank is now duly lodged for that purpose. The best six, if they desire an appointment on the staff, at any of our Studios, should communicate with me, at the Y. M. C. A. Buildings, Madras. The contest for the Gold Medal will take place the first week in the New Year, probably in my presence.
WARWICK PEELE.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itinda, 3361 tons, Captain M England sailed yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Ashruf, 2262 tons, Captain A Newby, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with 950 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Moshtari, 1109 tons, Captain A D Storey, sailed yesterday, for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE steamer Hydra, 2625 tons, Captain James Smith, arrived in harbour to-day from Calcutta 8th December, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lindula 2180 tons, Captain W L Stewart, arrived in harbour to-day from Calcutta 1st December, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 46 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain W H Bambe, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and four horses, and Mr E C Cates, Monscur Lestic and eight natives and 57 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Lindula s	Stewart	Calcutta, Dec 1
	Hydra s	Smith	Calcutta Dec 8
	Kapurthala s	Bamber	Busreh Dec 10

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Clan Macaulay s	Goodwin	Dunkirk
	Moshtori s	Storey	Persian Gulf.
	Itinda s	England	Calcutta.

The steamer Ashruf Captain Newly for Jeddah obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Maroa for Liverpool began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Oceanien which left Bombay on Thursday the 3rd December at 9 a. m. arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 18th instant at 5 a. m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia s—350 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 157 bales wool S Janmahomed and Co; 1560 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Becher; 6 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 67 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 76 bales cottonfly H E Bode and Sons; 4 bales yarn Fleming Shaw and Co; 300 cwts diltseed and 300 cwts fennelseed Bauer and Krause; 25 bales wool J Kera; 61 bales wool M Rustomjee.
Kt of the Gartres—3751 cwts wheat Sanday and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.
Britannia s—499 cwts myrabollams H Anandrao and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Mongolia s—68 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 68 bales hides and skins H M Abba; 240 cwts olibanum M J Joomabhoy; 20 cwts fishmaws J Rasimtoola and Co; 47 cwts fishmaws H A Mahomed; 50 cwt deer horns B Ismail; 509 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co; 91 1-2 cwt fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co; 21 cwt fishmaws and 175 cwts olibanum A Chagla and Co; 20 bales skins S Abdulla; bales carpets David Sassoon and Co; 500 cwt myrabollams E Ollersey.
Peninsular s—1-2 cwt ivory K N Meani.

FOR BARCELONA.
Britannia s—250 bales cotton Glazbrook Tejpal and Co; 350 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton The Mofussil Co; 200 bales cotton & Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Baron Innerdale s—100 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 8001 cwt rapeseed Nakoolraj and.

FOR HULL.
Vienna s—2300 cwts cottonseed G G Tejpal and Co; 3303 cwts cottonseed Gaddum and Co; 1031 cwts cottonseed G Madhowjee; 10.0 cwts cottonseed Ernst Lam and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Ula s—1000 cwts wheat and 2000 cwts rapeseed Tata and Co; 48 cwts aloe fibre F Fischer and Co; 1002 cwts gingellyseed A Blaschbeck and Co; 3001 cwts rapeseed Sanday and Co; 2001 cwts linseed and 2061 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2030 cwts castorseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 650 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 70 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 2000 cwts bone meal A H Cassum and Co; 2012 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Becher.
Camberwell s—160 bales cotton 17796 cwts teelseed 3114 cwts linseed and 40520 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers; 2900 cwt broken rice N Khairaz and Co; 975 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 2030 cwts castorseed and 4000 cwts rapeseed Sanday and Co.
Cromwell s—3000 cwts poppyseed Ernst Lam and Co; 330 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 529 bales cotton fly K Vi-ram and Co; 220 bales cotton Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Imaum s—55 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Malta s—1700 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 1000 bales twist Noordin and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Malta s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 4000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT DECEMBER 20.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Mattins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Merbecke.
Hymns—236, 157, 556, and 32.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Archdeacon Scott.
Hymns—51, 441 and 174.
Collections for the Poor.
Daily Mattins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.
On Monday St. Thomas (Choral).
Hymns—443, 446 and 445.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—5, and 341.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—48, 51 and 24.
Offertories during the day for Sunday School and Choir treats.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral). Preacher Rev. Father Langmore.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher Rev. Father Biscoe.
Alms for Church Expenses.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher Rev C. Ryder-Smith, B. A.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Preacher Rev. C. Ryder-Smith, B. A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. Edward Gearey.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev Edward Gearey.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time.)
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—1 and 2-8.
5-0 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—401, 52 and 49.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.
Patronal Festival.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Subject—The King's Reign. Is. xxxii I.
The offertories for the Church Expenses and poor.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road.)
11 a.m.—Joint Service—(St. Andrew's Church.)
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Followship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns—207, 140 and 237.
Psalm—31 1-9.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)
8 a.m.—Morning Service.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
Hymns—47, 156, 313 and 349.
11 a.m.—Matins.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—370, 51 and 477.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder.)
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
6 p.m.—Divine Service. Preacher Bishop Warne D. D.
All Seats free and Strangers cordially invited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—531, 47 and 313.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—551, 351, 534 and 482.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 19th December.

1. It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to 6th February 1904, both days inclusive.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—
No. 5609 Vol J J Barrett.

By Order,
P. H. RODGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY,

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 19th December.

1. No. 2 Company will parade at Mahaluxmi Fort to-day (Saturday) the 19th inst., at 4-30 p. m. for 10" R M L and 6" B. L. Gun Drill.
Dress—Khaki, putties and Field Service Caps to be worn.
The following member having been transferred is posted to the Electric Engineering Company as sapper:—Gr. P. E. Langham.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

AN idea of the damage done in Southern India by the extraordinary floods of last month may be gathered from the fact that the Mysore Government have just sanctioned a grant of seven lakhs for the repair of tanks. It appears that 48 major and 48 minor tanks have been badly breached and as their disrepair means loss of revenue the State is wise in deciding to have them put to rights at once, although it cannot be pleasant to have to find so much money for a work which will leave nothing to show.

THE OBJECT OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT is to introduce to you a simple system of forwarding packages Home and which
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1903.

A CRITIC OF EDUCATION.

MOST people spend a ninth of their lives at school, presumably being fitted out to spend well the remaining seven parts—one part is already gone in growing and in making acquaintance with the geography and natural history of their home, and in preparation, more or less wise, for the school period that is to make or mar them. We are reminded that the most cunningly laid schemes for the mental and physical development of the young, may come to naught by an amusing but none the less thoughtful paper by Mr. R. F. Cholmeley in the "Monthly Review." Internal evidence goes to show that it is written from a sympathetic and intelligent experience not only of the risks run by the young in the shoals and channels of school life, but also of the difficulties felt by conscientious Head and Assistant Masters in getting at the inner consciousness—we had almost said the bed rock—of the schol-boy. The writer is evidently of opinion that examination papers, those long-drawn out errors of the education system, should have other aims than to dig out the knowledge that ought to be stored in the heads of competing pupils; that they might with advantage be prepared with a view to discover in how far Teachers are qualified for the responsible duties they undertake. Tact is quite as necessary, and is as rare a virtue if not so high in the scale as wisdom. It is of more consequence to draw out and develop the good qualities in the average boy—they have some, though they are slow in shooting—than to cram his fairly receptive brain with facts and theorems. The "practical application of the art of examining" suggested in this philosophic paper would render the usual futile labours of Education Commissions more fruitful, it would lessen the fault finding school inspectors, and "if treated thoughtfully it would be of infinite service to parents, while the mere effort of contemplating the questions as ed might set going new trains of thought in those who attempted to answer them—a merit sometimes claimed for examinations in general by true believers." If the parents as a rule have an abounding faith in the infallibility of masters, or at least confidence sufficient to hand over to them the sole charge of their sons during the greater part of the year, it seems invidious to hint that it does not absolutely follow that masters have by nature, heightened by Art, all the qualities that a trainer and an instructor of youth should be endowed with.

The questions here drawn up for answering at leisure hit off many possible weak points between teacher and taught, between the master in his relation to the parents of his interesting charges, and between the master and his staff. Some of these must raise a laugh though they are pertinent in a high degree; many of them place in relief matters that are too much taken for granted, while the precious years are gliding by that turn boys to men. We would gladly quote them all but must be content with a few. Headmasters are asked, "How many of the boys in your school do you know by sight? How often as a general rule do you speak to any given boy in the course of a term? Discuss the bearing of this question upon the limits of the numbers of a public school?" This we fancy would be a poser for many worthy headmasters, though there be some who have a singular gift for discerning the nature of boys in the briefest interview. The question "How much general lecturing on morals in the course of a term is enough to destroy the sense of duty of a whole school?" raises a warning signal to those super-conscientious people who by improving the occasion too often wear out or destroy the modest sense of reverence implanted in the youthful mind. The demand to "Distinguish the educational advantages of Rugby Football, Billiards, Gymnastics, and Golf?" and "How far should a headmaster control or show a personal interest in the occupations of his pupils' leisure?" lead to a consideration of what measure of human interest in his school-boys the headmaster may allow himself over and above that required during workhours. This would doubtless be differently gauged according to whether he is belonged to the student or the active genus. What is to be done when a boy is idle and self-indulgent (parents manifesting the same traits) or, when two boys account for four black eyes by alleging a quarrel over the Athanasian Creed, suggest cases somewhat easier to treat. When the mature examinee is asked to trace the connection, if any, between the profits of the school tuck-shop and that of the boarding-houses and the excuses for ill-health to be dealt with in term-time he will not be long in answering. We can picture the grave searching of heart with which the Master would define his action when parents expect their sons to be developed from geese into swans, from decided scapegraces into clergymen or schoolmasters. What course should a headmaster pursue "where one-third of his staff are past good work and there is no provision for pensions" is a crucial question and one that should be faced in real school-life more frequently than it is. There is a world of meaning in the demand for a short essay on the leisure of a schoolmaster, and "examples of the influence upon efficiency of the following pursuits: Golf, Journalism, Minor Poetry, and Dress." The minor poetry is particularly touching in this connection. If anything could kill the Muse it would be the occupation of an assistant-master in reference to whom this question is set.

The first answer demanded from that hard-worked individual is "Compare your profession with that of (a) a duke, (b) a housemaid, with special reference to training, social position, and wordly prospects." It reads sarcastic, and probably is so meant. "How much of a growing boy's company do you think that a grown man can stand in the course of a week, and vice versa?" sounds very like six of one and half a dozen of the other. But it is a subject requiring much nice treatment and a reasonable answer. The man could stand, we venture to say, much less than the boy who is nothing if not hopeful. When asked for the relative value to a schoolmaster of geniality, imagination, attention to business, eloquence, sincerity, a good digestion, the cynic and the philosopher alike would, we fancy, place the last first, as more likely to give a hard-worked man a chance of displaying the rest. It should be easy to prove that "if A. B. shirks his work, and C. D. shirks his game, the difference between them will be equal to the capacity of any two house-masters," or that "if any five boys concoct a plan for amusing themselves, the odds that it is at somebody else's expense are as the product to the sum of their ages." There are an infinity of other and equally searching questions that hit off and hit pretty hard the weak joints of the public school armour. To be satisfactory these papers should include a set to be answered by the boys, but as the writer says, no answers would be forthcoming to the only important qustions. No boy will tell "what effect his school life produces on his appreciation of home, or whether he thinks that new boys ought to be allowed to enjoy life, or what his dormitory talks about before he goes to sleep." It is best so, according to this critic, for the answers 'lie hid in the secret corners of the souls of boys," and there they remain with much else that never rouses them to such a foolish phase as thinking. The public school system has earned, if it has not deserved, the approval of the nation. There are faults and flaws in it, yawning chasms that need filling up in order to make it a safe road on which to march towards the goal of success in life. No system that the brain of man—even the educationist species—can invent will attain the end aimed at without swerving at times. The danger lies in cherishing a smug satisfaction over an institution that is as liable to become antiquated as any other human arrangement. If thoughtful people insist in every generation on facing the question whether the education of youth is pursued on lines that lead up to their full equipment for tackling the realities of life there will be less danger of the system turning out men with many good qualities indeed, active, healthy, and fairly intelligent, but wofully unready for the battle of life, in this age of fierce competition.

LOYAL IRELAND. THE Government which has made a drastic attempt to remove the main cause of discontent in Ireland has so much faith in the success of its policy that it believes the time has now come to show confidence in the loyalty of the people. A sympathetic Irish Chief Secretary in a Conservative administration was able to do more in a couple of sessions of Parliament to pacify Ireland than was effected by years of coercion tempered by benevolent tinkering. And now a War Secretary, who sits for an Ulster constituency, supplements the measure of peace by a measure of trust. A very few years ago the proposal to enrol twenty six battalions of Volunteers in Ireland would have been denounced in England as highly dangerous. It is true that the scheme now being prepared is not entirely due to a desire to produce a demonstration of Irish loyalty. Nationalist politicians of the extreme type will not be slow to declare that the Government's sudden recognition that Ireland is no longer disloyal is the result of the War Commission's disclosures. Reforms are necessary in the British Army, the people will not have conscription and recruiting for the Volunteer forces in great Britain exhibits the effects of reaction after the war. Therefore, the Government has decided to turn to Ireland. Such, in effect, will be the argument of men like Messrs. Dillon and Davitt if they do not ascribe a deep Machiavellian motive to the Government. However that be, the Irish people will welcome the Volunteer scheme, for to them it will be one of the indications of the new era which has just begun. The next indication that a real period of contentment has been reached will be the disappearance of the armed constabulary, whose existence the operation of the Land Act will render unnecessary. The whirligig of time brings in its revenges. It is a century and a quarter since the first volunteer corps for national defence sprang into existence in the United Kingdom and it was in Ireland that they were formed. France and Spain were threatening to invade the Island, but the Irish gentry raised a force of 40,000 volunteers for the defence of the country. That armed force was utilised by Grattan to support his demand for civil reform and subsequently for independence. In the beginning the difficulties of the English Government abroad obliged them to make some concessions. But that experience and the events which culminated in the rebellion of 1798 had such an effect upon British Ministers that even sixty-four years later when volunteering was officially recognised in Great Britain, it was not permitted in Ireland. It is true that with the existence of popular discontent, exhibiting itself in armed risings like the incidents of 1848 and 1867, any recognition of a national defensive force in Ireland during the last century would have been inexcusable folly. When attempts were made to sow disaffection among Irish regiments and organisations which were ostensibly temperance associations were in reality Fenian Societies, there could be no question of placing arms in the hands of a citizen force. But those days are gone, and now that the needs of Imperial defence are urgent Ireland is to be asked again to play the part which she played in a crisis for Great Britain a century and a quarter ago. There can be no fear of a possible repetition of the incidents of that period, for there has been some change of conditions in the interval even in Ireland.

CHICAGO AND EMIGRATION. CHICAGO, being a bustling progressive city, has every year an immense number of immigrants. Last year (1st July, 1902, to 30th June, 1903) over 800,000 strangers came to Chicago, including those from Canada. Henceforth neither these nor the travellers by steam boat will be included in this census. Though the number of the immigrants rises or falls according to the high or low wage market in Europe and in America, the proportion of the nationalities concerned changed in the same direction right through the year, the emigration from Germany, England, and Saxon countries rapidly decreasing, while that from the south and east of Europe—from Italy, Austria, and Russia—attained gigantic proportion. In 1892 the numbers were:—Germans, 130,758; Austro-Hungarians, 80,136; Russians, 84,393; Italians, 62,000. In 1902, ten years later, Germans fell to 28,304, Austrians increased to 17 ,98 , Russians to 107,347, Italians to 178,575. This emigration of Europeans to America represents a peaceful form of overrunning that country, as considerable as any warlike incursion of olden times. It is instructive to note the relation the surplus population of the country bears to the emigration statistics. Southern Italy, with a surplus of 13 ,000 births against deaths, sends 152,8 3 emigrants out into the world; Austria-Hungary, with an increase of 82,000 individuals, allows over 69,0 0 emigrate to America. The Croatians and the Slavs increased by 42, 00 souls in the year, and 30, 00 wandered abroad. Taking the different States of America as they absorb these immigrants: Pensylvania, with its mines of coal and iron and its steel-works, attracts the greater number of the Croatians and their near neighbours, and more than a third of the Magyars and Poles. Finns and Norwegians gravitate towards the north-west of America. The State of New York arrests nearly a third of the whole arrivals without reference to nationality. A large contingent selects Ohio and Illinois where there are factories, Colorado where they find employment in mines and factories, and Minnesota and Montana where there are also considerable mines. The greater number of the immigrants remain in the new country, a small number return when they have saved money, which they easily do if they are industrious.

THE NILE DAMS. THE dams at Assouan and Assiout on the Nile are proving the most remarkably successful and profitable engineering venture of modern times. The undertaking has hardly been in operation two years, and it is only just twelve months since the Duke of Connaught performed the opening ceremonial. Notwithstanding this those interested in the venture are able to state emphatically that the dams have paid for themselves in advantage to the agriculture of Egypt over and over again. Addressing a recent meeting at York Sir Benjamin Baker supplied some information on this subject which will come as a pleasant surprise to all who take any interest at all in the progress and welfare of Egypt. Altogether a sum of about £3,300,000 has been expended on the two enormous barrages on the Nile. In the summer of 1902 when the Assiout reservoir served merely as a regulating dam to raise the level of the water in the river, it is estimated that the direct and indirect gain accruing from the undertaking was no less than £600,000. Thus in an unfinished season, when a fair opportunity to test the value of the work was not afforded, sixty per cent. of the total outlay was returned to the country. Last year the Assouan barrage was put into operation, and the flow of water down the river was increased by no less than 20 millions of tons per day, and the irrigating capacity of the great waterway was doubled just at the time when water was most required and when crops were in their most critical state. The benefit derived from such a privilege is easily to be understood. The dam resulted in an adequate supply of water, being conveyed to Middle and Lower Egypt quite a month earlier than could have been expected, had the great river been allowed to follow its usual course, and a cotton crop worth 22 millions sterling was saved from all risk. According to Sir Benjamin Baker this is having a wonderful effect upon the rent and value of the land. Up to the present rents have increased by an aggregate of £510,000 yearly, and the value in due proportion. There never has been a doubt of the success of the venture since its initiation and this is proof positive that there is a great future before these two great barrages.

THE Select Committee on the Central Provinces, Civil Courts Bill will present their report before the middle of January.

WE hear from Peshawar that matters connected with the delimitation of the Mohmand border are still in a preliminary stage, so the British Commissioner is not likely to start for some time to come.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR CHHATRAPATTI, Maharaja of Kolhapore, accompanied by the Chief of Kagal and attended by a hundred followers, left Bombay yesterday morning from the Byculla Station for Kolhapore,

THE total exports of tea from Calcutta and Chittagong from the 1st April to 15th December were nearly 136 million pounds, an increase of 11 millions as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

THE battleship Centurion, which has just arrived at Colombo, reports meeting the Mohawk with her wounded Commader, Captain Gaunt, aboard. Captain Gaunt has been badly wounded in the thigh, and is in a critical state. He has been placed in the military hospital at Aden.

FURTHER particulars regarding the fire on the B. I. s. s. Canara show that the fire was extinguished only after the hold had been filled with water up to the 'tween decks. Little damage was done to the cargo. The damage to the Canara is estimated at Rs. 5,000.

THE Madras Government have ordered that the concession whereby ryots are left free to dig wells, with the previous sanction of the Collector in wet lands where no second crop has been raised, should not be withdrawn, but should be defined more exactly and made more widely known than hitherto.

IT is satisfactory to learn that the work connected with the demarcation of the Anglo-Turkish border in the Aden hinterland, so far as regards the portion originally in dispute, has now been practically completed. The remainder of the demarcation is not likely to give the least trouble, as Colonel Wahab will work south-eastwards towards the sea coast,

FROM the report of Sir Capel Wolseley, Bart., British Vice-Consul at Archangel, on the commerce and shipping of that port, issued the other day:—"The omission of British merchants to have their catalogues printed in the language of the country, and the difficulties presented by our complicated systems of coinage, weights and measures as compared with the metric system in vogue in most other European countries, are also hindrances to British trade." For the first time in the history of the port of Archangel, Sir Capel Wolseley also states, British shipping stands second on the local lists.

SINCE the Waziri settlement was made there has been rest on the borderland, and there now remains the task of dissipating the distrust which lingers in the minds of some of the tribesmen. One way of accomplishing this is to settle in amicable fashion long-standing disputes among themselves; and marked success has attended recent efforts in this direction. Thus Mr. Donald has disposed of causes of dispute between the Turis and their neighbours in Upper Kurram; and he has similarly smoothed away old troubles among various Mahsud and Darwesh Khel clans. Hitherto disputes regarding grazing and water rights have been a fertile source of bloodshed in the tribal country, for the appeal to the sword was invariably made. Now a British officer single-handed is able to give decisions which command full respect, and our troops are not called upon to enforce them. The slow tide of civilisation thus rises across the border and carries with it those humanising influences which must work for good in the long run. Patience and forbearance are still needed, but there are signs that with a strong and coherent policy, such as now obtains, the Frontier Question is losing some of its more disheartening features.

PROSPECTING operations for oil in the Cachar District of Assam are likely to be pretty active during the present cold weather, says "Capital," as the Provincial authorities have several applications for licenses under their consideration which include a large area in the District. Prospecting operations for coal are to be carried out this cold weather in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District to the north of Shillong. A promising field was discovered in the locality some 18 months ago, and its resources are to be further examined by an expert during the present season.

MR S. B. KITCHIN, writing in the "Empire Review" on the locust in South Africa, says:—Locusts are giant-jawed and shelled in a grim brown mail so hard that as they strike it causes a sharp smart. They travel in such numbers that it takes them four or five days to pass over. The scouts alone, hovering in patches like red dust clouds, are numerous enough to destroy the vegetation of a district, while the main body, high up in the air, a host of little black specks stretches put into an interminable screen between heaven and earth. The fanning of their wings, it appears, brings a fresh coolness over the hot earth even in the depth of summer. "There seems," Mr. Kitchin remarks, "to be a fresh breath of ozone as of the sea."

THE capital value of Britain's war fleet has been enormously increased by recent addition—not merely by the number of ships built, but by the great growth in the cost of individual ships, consequent upon increase in size, speed and fighting capability. Taking the combatant ships of the British Navy, their total first costs (according to 'Engineering') have represented about the following at the respective periods: 1813, 10 millions sterling; 1860, 17 to 18 millions; 1868, a somewhat higher figure 1878, about 28 millions; 1887, 37 millions; 1902, about 100 millions. Guns and ammunition are not included. The value of the French national Fleet in 1870 was put at 18 1-4 millions sterling, and in 1898 at 47 1-4 millions—a great increase, but a slower rate of growth than that of the Royal Navy.

A CURIOUS account of the native "tally" of deaths from "sleeping sickness" has reached London in a letter from Dr. A. R. Cook, of the C.M.S. Uganda Mission in Central Africa. The Doctor states that at Jinja he met several men carrying large bundles of twigs to the fort, and on inquiry he was told that every twig represented a death from this disease. Incredible though it may appear, no fewer than 11,000 of these twigs were handed in on the day of his arrival, and it was expected that the total death-roll would not fall far short of 20,000. Up to that time as many as 48,000 had died in Uganda proper since the commencement of the epidemic, so that the total for Uganda and Busoga was 68,000, of which 10,000 occurred in Uganda within the space of four months, or at the rate of over eighty a day.

PROSE AND VERSE.

JOHN MAXWELL'S MARRIAGE, by Stephen Gwynn (Macmillan & Co.), is a story of the last years of the eighteenth century. The scene is laid in the north of Ireland and the chief actors belong to the ruling race, the settlers within the pale. The line of demarcation between these and the descendants of the former owners of the land was sharp then, except in cases where scions of the older houses had managed to retain their property by conforming to the faith of the conquerors. There were even men, younger sons, who had stepped forth and grasped the lands of their elder brothers by denying their faith. A specimen of these creatures is well described here in the person of Sir Garrett Lambert. The wild spirit of the times is well illustrated in the incidents that open the story. Though the projected marriage between John Maxwell and Mary Nesbit was "arranged" on the part of the girl's parents, John Maxwell was deeply in love. He never suspected the disillusionment in store for him on the morning of his wedding. When he arrived at Douros he learned that Mary had fled to France with another lover, an outlaw, who belonged to the proscribed religion as well as to a dispossessed family, and he had moreover taken up arms for King James. Mr. Nesbit, Mary's father, was furious, but determined, seeing that John Maxwell's money was to free a mortgage on his land as part of the marriage settlements, to wed him to his elder daughter, Isabella, whom the bridegroom did not even know. Guests had come from far and near, and though on learning that Mary had run away, the gentler-minded ones returned to their homes, those who wanted to enjoy the convivial breakfast that had been prepared, stayed. The scenes enacted were very rough and were terribly in accordances with those times. John Maxwell was in a desperate mood and when he had drank sufficient wine to make him reckless, Nesbit proposed that he should be married then and there to Isabella. Jack blind with rage, wine, and the taunts of his father-in-law, consented. There followed a furious command from Mr. Nesbit to his wife and daughter to come to the drawing-room, where the marriage was to be, a Dean of the Established Church, a true product of those lawless times, being ready to tie this brand-new knot. Isabella, who had the same nature as her father, rebelled but rebelled in vain, and the wedding took place. It all reads too tragically, and John Maxwell, when he realised what he had done, was crushed with shame, for he had a fine though passionate nature. Stephen Gwynn describes all this with vigor, and sets the details in the strong light of those other and more uncompromising days when a spade was called a spade, and delicacy and refinement were not always found in the haunts of men. John Maxwell immediately after his realisation of the hated marriage went to America away from the scene of what he considered his disgrace, leaving to his wife all his property. On his return after seventeen years he found much changed, and the second part of the story is perhaps more interesting, if less exciting, than the first. Stephen Gwynn is an enthusiast, a poet, who does not shrink from the grim passages in the tragedies he relates. The sea, the sky, and the rocks of his land are brought into the word pictures that enhance the pathos or the wild roughness of his theme.

Rudyard Kipling in THE FIVE NATIONS (Methuen) gives an up-to-date series of soldier and other songs in his old style, with "The Recessional," a fit conclusion on the last pages. Many of them are of a diction that might be dubbed plain-spoken, and very much what any of the "Soldiers Three" would have sung, when frankly disposed and happy. Here is a verse from "Chant Pagan."

"Me that 'ave been what I've been,
Me that 'ave gone where I've gone,
Me that 'ave seen what I've seen—
'Ow can I ever take on
With awful old England again,
An' 'ouses both sides of the street,
And 'edges two sides of the lane,
And the parson an' 'gentry' between,
An' touchin' my 'at when we meet—
Me that 'ave been what I've been."

This is a fair specimen of the service songs; the others are in serious and some in even sarcastic vein, such as this "The Files."

Files—
The Files,
Office Files!
Oblige me by referring to the Files:
Every question man can raise,
Every phrase of every phase
Of that question is on record in the files—
Threshed out threadbare—fought and finished in the files.
Ere the Universe at large
Was our new-tipped arrow's targe—
Ere we re-discovered Mammon and his wiles—

"Et Dona Ferentes" is a clever description of the Englishman in his suppressed yet forceful mood. One or two verses will suffice to show this:

I have watched them in their tantrums, all that pentecostal crew,
French, Italian, Arab, Spaniard, Dutch and Greek, and Russ and Jew,
Celt and savage, buff and ochre, cream and yellow, mauve and white,
But it never really mattered till the English grew polite.
"When the heir of all the ages" has the honor to remain,
When he will not hear an insult, though men make it ne'er so plain,
When his lips are schooled to meekness, when his back is bowed to blows—
Well the keen aas-vogels know it—well the waiting jackal knows."

Then the Canadian Preferential Tariff of 1897 is perpetuated in "Our Lady of the Snows."

"A Nation spoke to a Nation,
A Queen sent word to a Throne,
Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own.
The gates are mine to open,
As the gates are mine to close,
And I set my house in order,
Said our Lady of the Snows."

There is "The White Man's Burden" and many other old friends, "Buddha at Kamakura" appeals to the dreamer very much east of Suez:—

"And who so will, from Pride released,
Contemning neither creed nor priest,
May feel the soul of all the East
About him at Kamakura."

This just hits off the drowsy thoughts that steal over one near Eastern shrines. The last verse of "The Broken Men" and the first of "The Feet of the Young Men" offer a strange contrast; the longing for the old familiar scenes that can no longer be trod in the one, and the wild desire to be face to face with nature in her roughest newest phase in the other are voiced. Says the broken men:—

Ah God! One sniff of England—
To greet our flesh and blood—
To hear the hansoms slurring
Once more through London mud!
Our towns of wasted honour—
Our streets of lost delight!
How stands the old Lord Warden?
Are Dover's cliffs still white?"

The young men are eager to tread other scenes:—

Now the Four-way Lodge is opened, now the Hunting Winds are loose—
Now the Smokes of Spring go up to clear the brain;
Now the Young Men's hearts are troubled for the whisper of the Trues,
Now the Red Gods make their medicine again!
Who hath seen the beaver busied? Who hath watched the black-tail mating?
Who hath lain alone to hear the wild-goose cry?
Who hath worked the chosen water where the ouananiche is waiting,
Or the sea-trout's jumping-crazy for the fly?

Rudyard Kipling does not spare his readers the unexpected measure, the thought obscurely rendered in strange sentences, rough with the strength of strong emotion, busy with patriotic feeling. They are not all harmonious music these verses of his.

HUMOUROUS SKETCHES BY MR. BOSE ("Pioneer" Press). These amusing pages written by a genuine Bengali have been reprinted from the "Pioneer." They will make the English reader laugh and the Indian too, for though the writer satirises many of the points in the caste system and in the Hindu religion which are not really component parts of either, he is not ill-natured or irreverent. If laughter that all sides can join in is a leveller of formal divisions then this little book should do its small part towards establishing a friendly fellow feeling between the races. Here is a tiger story:—

"A tiger pounced upon an unwary traveller, but the man was a skilled shikari and did not care a milligram for the attack and began to pull the tiger by the tail. The tiger tried to extricate himself and plunged forward with violent force. When the tension between man and tiger reached bursting point, the tiger slipped off leaving behind his tail and skin in the hands of his antagonist."

Speaking of the F. A. and B. A. examinations Mr. Bose says amusingly:—

"The student stammers all subjects for awhile like a parrot, and after passing forgets everything, returning home master of none! The huge second language text-books clog the wheels of education and but lubricate the course to evil. Leave them to those that like them on the orthodox principle, but the text-book of a dead language is a disgrace to the student having a scientific education. Instead of a dead language if his mother tongue were given a slight attention it would be like putting extra gas in a balloon and the student would run like a barrow with the wheels greased. But in my opinion the student should be made to speak in English and breathe in English, as English is now the medium of instruction in India."

This is his idea of the reform needed in education in this country. It sounds more utilitarian than classical. The giving up of the purdah system is evidently not quite approved by this philosopher:—

"Many well born and rich Bengali ladies are divesting themselves of this fair-weather morality with their husband's sanction. Carriages with open doors rattle past showing like a cracked mangosteen youth and beauty within. A young and beautiful Bengali lady rides her bicycle with great credit, dashing along at a fearful velocity, her unveiled and beauteous face corkscrewing the hearts of many graduate bachelors out of their very sockets."

The subjects of the sketches are many and are treated very frankly.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MINCHIN has passed through Seistan on his way to Mashad to take up the duties of British Consul-General there.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FISCAL FIGHT.

Mr. Chamberlain's Commission.

"AN IRRESPONSIBLE DICTATORSHIP."

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Twenty-three gentlemen have already consented to join Mr. Chamberlain's Commission. They include Sir Vincent Caillard, and Messrs Chaplin, Grenfell, Hickman, Harris, Henderson, and Maconochie, members of Parliament.

The names of Mr. Chamberlain's Commission include several heads of leading firms and various industries and other trade experts.

Mr. William Albert Samuel Hewins, Professor of Economics at King's College, has been appointed Secretary of the Commission which will meet in January.

The reform papers are of opinion that no such powerful Commission on the country's trade has ever before been constituted.

The "Standard" says that Mr. Chamberlain's plan of procedure is something like defiance of the authority of the Crown, Cabinet, and Legislature, and it is the plain duty of Mr. Balfour to discountenance the attempt to establish an irresponsible dictatorship.

THE BALKANS QUESTION.

Bulgaria's Military Preparations.

PROTEST BY TURKEY.

In view of the Bulgarian Parliament voting an extraordinary military credit of one million sterling after a prolonged discussion with closed doors, the Porte has protested to Austria and Russia against Bulgaria's active military preparations and also demanded an explanation from Bulgaria who has now replied that the measures were necessary in order to satisfy public opinion.

Six batteries of quick-firing guns will shortly be delivered at Constantinople by Krupp, and others are following.

AMERICA AND CUBA.

A Reciprocity Treaty.

DEMANDS BY GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

The Senate has ratified and President Roosevelt yesterday signed the Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba

Great Britain immediately notified the State Department that she expects under the most favoured nation clause that British West Indian sugar will be admitted on the same terms as Cuban.

It is expected that Germany and other beet sugar countries will make a similar demand.

THE FAR EAST.

Russia's Reply to Japan.

LAST ATTEMPT AT SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

It is understood in London that the Russian reply to Japan mentioned in the telegram of the 12th inst. affords the basis of an agreement on minor points but that important questions of principle require further negotiation.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the conference of elder statesmen lasted three hours, and it is believed that another, and probably the last, attempt will be made to effect a friendly settlement.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Canadian Proposals.

Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia Defence in Canada, has sailed from England, homeward bound, after a visit to London where he discussed with the Imperial Defence Committee various proposals for making Canadian officers eligible for higher commands and staff appointments in Canada and elsewhere.

One proposal considered was stationing one Canadian battalion in India to give officers opportunities for training and active service.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose has been re-nominated a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

AMERICAN BANK IN CALCUTTA.

The International Banking Corporation of New York will shortly open a branch in Calcutta. Mr. J. L. Lyon is at present in the city arranging for an office and establishment. Mr. J. K. Moir, who was formerly Manager of the Mercantile Bank, will come up from Singapore next month to take charge of the Calcutta business.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

The following telegram from Constantinople is published for general information :—"Only medical visit and disinfection against departures from coast between Alexandretta included and Beyrout excluded."

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gray Bigge, gentleman, to be 2nd-Lieutenant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Mr. Thomas Hart Potts, gentleman, to be 2nd-Lieutenant vice Stephenson resigned.

Mr. Bernard Triggs, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery Electrical Engineer Company.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander S. L. S. Warden, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Bombay, vice Commander H. S. Black, Royal Indian Marine, on leave.

Commander H. S. Black, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Bombay, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for six months.

The undermentioned officer had been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant S. S. Higgins Royal Indian Marine, has been granted leave on medical certificate for three months.

FROM RS. 10,000 TO 10

To Rs. 10,000 to 200 against placing the first [illegible] in the Viceroy's Cup. CHARLES HARDING, [illegible], Esplanade Road, next to Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.

FIELD SERVICE ORDER COMPETITION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 18.

The Field Service Order Competition, in which four British and five native teams competed, resulted, after a close finish, in a win for the East Lancashire Regiment among the British and the 103rd Mahrattas among the natives. A large number of spectators assembled along the route. The start was from the Empress Gardens.

The first British Team to let go was the Connaught Rangers from Ahmednagar. The men set out at double across the general parade ground through nullahs, and so across the Central Gymnasium all railings and obstacles had to be crossed. After crossing the railings near the Gymnasium a couple of ditches and a bar came. The stiffest obstacle of all was a stone wall about eight or ten feet in height. This had to be negotiated. Every man in the team went to St. Andrew's Church compound, then to the quarter guard of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Then after crossing the Wanowrie Barracks they went straight to the rifle ranges where the team had to fire at falling plates from 400 yards. The course was about two miles. The Connaughts covered the distance in 23 minutes 12 secs., but the shooting was not very effective. Only one plate was knocked down.

The Connaughts were followed half an hour after by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. They commenced well until the wall in the Gymnasium proved too much for one of their men. They covered the course in 26 minutes, and knocked eleven plates.

The Cheshires from Bombay started third. They were loudly applauded at the ease with which they surmounted the stone wall. On reaching it the Sergeant in charge and one of the others placed their backs against the wall and gave their comrades to leg up. The obstacle was surmounted in half the time the others had taken. The rifles were handed up and passed down on the other side. The last two men were then hauled up. The Cheshires covered the distance in 23 minutes 50 seconds. They made good shooting and secured eleven plates.

The East Lancashires who were the favourites came next. They were followed by a large number of persons. They adopted the method of the Cheshires on coming to the stone wall, only using the first file of four men instead of two to give others a leg over. They doubled the greater part of the way and covered the distance in the shortest time—21 minutes 30 secs. They knocked down ten plates in the shooting.

The following are the results :—

1st—East Lancashires—10 plates—time 21 min 30 secs.

2nd—Cheshires—11 plates—23 mins 50 secs.

3rd—Connaught Rangers—1 plate—23 mins. 12 secs.

4th—Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—11 plates—26 mins.

The Argyll and Sutherlands fell back on account of the loss of a man.

The native teams which were set going about the same time took quite a different course, starting from the Empress Gardens, thence to go along the Canal Bank over a wooden plank through the Bhairode Nullah, on the way taking all obstacles.

The 125th Napier's Rifles from Ahmednagar covered the course in 29 minutes 30 secs. They secured 2 plates.

The 94th Russell's Infantry went next. They covered the course in the same time as the preceding one, and knocked nine plates. They lost some points in style.

The 3rd Sappers and Miners went next and covered the distance in 18 minutes 32 secs. They knocked 5 plates.

The 120th Rajputana covered the distance in 25 minutes and secured six plates.

The 103rd Mahrattas covered the course in 28 minutes 40 secs, and knocked six plates. They gained more marks in style and won the competition.

The prizes were two handsome silver cups presented by Major-General Burnett to the two winning teams. Before making the presentation the General said a few words :—These competitions were not designed merely for sport but in order to train for more serious object of war. The manner in which he had seen the team training every morning convinced him that the men had taken the business seriously, but he considered the competition of this sort should not be limited to a sergeant and 12 men as he would like to see a British officer and half the battalion taking part. We are now always told that we will in future have to depend on a small civilian arm, but unless the men composing that army were good the nation would be lost. He did not object to man having drink, but it did not improve a man to spend his time in the canteen. He did not approve of the course being too stiff. He, therefore, wished to see not only a small number but a British Officer and half the regiment taking part. In conclusion he thanked Captain Lewis and others for the trouble they had taken.

General Burnett then presented the cups to the winners. Cheers were given and the troops dispersed.

THE TILAK APPEAL CASE.

CONTINUATION OF MR. DAVAR'S ADDRESS.

POONA, DECEMBER 18.

Mr. Davar continued his arguments in the Tilak appeal case to-day. At the outset the Judge observed that the oral evidence in the case was completely untrustworthy. All the witnesses had contradicted themselves and others during the examination, and unless the oral evidence was borne out by documentary evidence he would not be inclined to think much of it. He, therefore, asked the pleader to confine himself as much as possible to documentary evidence. There was a mass of evidence in the case which appeared unnecessary and irrelevant. All evidence before the 18th June, 1901, was summed irrelevant. It also appeared that there was nothing before this date to prove that Tai Maharaj was particularly anxious to adopt Bala Maharaj. The issues appeared simple enough if incredible acts of cruelty attributed to Tilak were to be believed. Was it not possible that in order to make the adoption ceremony at Aurangabad complete he could not have placed the boy Juggernath to be adopted on the knee of Tai Maharaj. The Magistrate had said that Tilak's conduct was the demented arts of an obstinate man. Did the prosecution believe that that was the case for the prosecution? Mr. Davar replied that he agreed with the Magistrate. There was nothing to prove that Tai knew that it was the desire of her husband to adopt from Kolhapur family. There were a few boys of that family, and one could have been selected. The Judge observed that three-fourths of the evidence seemed to be directed to things which had occurred years before. The pleader said that the case would have to be considered from broad basis. The restraint put on Tai Maharaj formed an important item in the conduct of Tilak, and what he said, did, and wrote after returning to Poona from Aurungabad would have to be critically considered in order to arrive at a correct estimate of the case. Mr. Davar then recounted the least of things which Tilak had done and which had bearing on the case. There were his letters to other trustees. On returning to Poona the actions he took step by step to prevent the adoption of Bala and the restraint which it necessitated on Tai and Nagpurkar for six days; the suit he brought against Tai; and the application for an interim injunction to restrain the adoption ; and the relief which Tai received from the district court officials removing the restraint, these were some of the items to be considered. Mr. Davar then enlarged on these points, endeavouring to show that there was no adoption at Aurungabad. Mr. Davar was addressing the Court when it rose for the day.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

POONA, DECEMBER 18.

In January last one Nador, Kulkarni of Kurali robbed a Marwari woman of Mahalunge, Khed Taluka, of ornaments. He was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, which on appeal was confirmed by the District and later on by the High Court.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

A panchnama was held on the stolen property which is alleged to have been destroyed and forged or substituted by the head constable, Abdul Akbar Khan, another head constable, and the patel and Kulkarni of Mahalunge district. The Magistrate at the instance of the divisional Magistrate sanctioned the prosecution. The case went first before the city Mamlatdar and then before the City Magistrate who has committed all the accused to the sessions.

MR. M. B. LEAVITT'S COMPANY.

Theatre-goers should bear in mind that this evening the programme to be carried out by Mr. M. B. Leavitt's troupe of Anglo-American troubadours will be entirely changed, Mr. Lansdowne will sing "The Diver" by special request, and as the qualities of his voice should be well suited to this competition a treat may be expected. Mr. Loydall promises some new songs and during the evening will figure in a burlesque on Mr. Dooley. This also will doubtless be well worth seeing and hearing. Miss Grey will also appear in some new and attractive songs. The theatre all the week has been well attended, and the success of the company is undiminished.

THE VICEROY'S PERSIAN GULF TOUR.

The Bushire Contretemps.

SEVERE NATIVE COMMENTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

BUSHIRE, DECEMBER 6.

H. E. the Viceroy, accompanied by the fleet, arrived here on the morning of the 2nd. As things stood, it would seem all had been arranged that the Viceroy should land here, pass through the courtyard of the Governor's palace, and proceed to the Amirieh (a large house put at his disposal by the Persian Government) where H. E. the Alla-eh-dowleh would call on him, the Viceroy returning the call later at the Charborj. The weather was lovely, but a strong breeze was blowing, which made the sea rather bumpy in the outer roads where the fleet was lying.

The town was en fete and all the offices closed, while Union Jacks floated (from many flagstaffs all over the town. By the courtesy of H. E. the Alla-eh-dowleh permission was granted to the European residents to witness the expected arrival of the Viceroy at the Charborj and here several assembled, the majority armed with cameras ready to snapshot his Excellency on such a memorable occasion. The Alla-eh-dowleh had transformed the scene from that of a neglected broken down foreshore to a well-built and gaily decorated landing place, and for these decoration he deserves every praise. The Resident arrived at the Charborj about 10-30 a. m., and H. E. Sir Arthur Hardinge landed from H. M. S Sphinx shortly afterwards. There were still no signs of the Viceroy, and the Persian guard which had been at attention for some hours stood easy. Onlookers climbed to the highest point to try and get a view of any approaching launch, but nothing was visible, nor had any guns been heard from the Hardinge.

About midday the Resident announced that the rough weather would prevent the Viceroy landing on that day, and the European spectators therefore departed. The following day a notice was circulated that his Excellency would not land, but would receive a deputation of British subject on board the Hardinge, and thither a party proceeded in the afternoon when an address of welcome was read by Mr. Gentleman (of the Persian Gulf Trading Co., Ltd).

Replying to this the Viceroy recapitulated the figures relative to the growth of trade in Bushire, but otherwise gave but little information. Indeed one of the features of his address was his remark that Bushire got a good deal more attention than many other places. From what your correspondent could gather a hitch had occurred for the point of etiquette, and it was a question as to whether the Viceroy should call first or be called upon. Rumour has it that had the Alla-eh-Dowleh gone off to welcome the Viceroy all would have been well, but as he would not do so (having instructions from the Shah to this effect), the Viceroy would not take the first step, and, therefore, left the Gulf on Friday morning not having set foot in Bushire.

The denouement is very unsatisfactory, as it has firstly prevented the Alla-eh-Dowleh from seeing over the Argonaut and Hyacinth, and, secondly, has given the local native news paper an excuse for a most insulting tirade on the value of an Englishman's promise, which it states was formerly a thing to be relied upon, but is now worthless. The article goes on to say that owing to this British trade and influence will suffer, native merchants now knowing better than to put an trust in Britishers.

The Alla-eh-Dowleh who left yesterday for Shiraz has suddenly returned, and it is said is going to the Karun to overtake H. E. Sir Arthur Hardinge and consult with him on various important points.

Natives do not know what to make of the hitch regarding the Viceroy's visit, but generally it seems realized that the Alla-eh-Dowla should have been the party to call for, and escort the Viceroy to Bushire. It is much to be regretted that there are not more rulers of this stamp in Persia. More

The Russian Consul who has been spending the summer in Shiraz carefully kept clear of Bushire during all the proceedings, but the very day after the Minister had left he arrived, and now his flag is daily visible. The Trewor which arrived on the 1st evidently thought it well to overcarry her cargo and get away to Busreh rather than remain in Bushire harbour and witness the arrival of England's representative.

Doubtless this incident will be fully treated in the Russian papers to suit their own end.

It is earnestly to be hoped the Viceroy's visit will prove beneficial to the advancement of British interests all over the Gulf, not only politically, but commercially.

Later news is that the Alla-ed-Dowleh left last night for Shiraz for his Karun trip being countermanded.

EARTHQUAKE IN ASSAM.

There was again a sharp shock of earthquake in Assam yesterday.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

The total plague mortality in India during the week ending the 12th instant was 17,427 against 16,437 in the preceding week and 13,415 in the corresponding week of last year. The detailed figures are :—Bombay City, 59; Bombay Presidency, 7,335; Karachi, 7 ; Madras Presidency, 463 ; Calcutta, 13 ; Bengal, 845 ; the United Provinces, 2,076 ; Punjab, 1,541 ; Burma, 1 ; the Central Provinces, 1,966 ; Mysore, 698; Hyderabad, 1,222; Rajputana, 158 ; Central India, 1,023 ; and Kashmir 20.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

The following P. W. D. postings have been announced :—Mr. N. D. Chanter has been appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, vice Mr. W. E. Curry on privilege leave. Mr. F. J. Pruce, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, on return from leave, is re-posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Mr. W. Chadwick, Superintending Engineer and Officiating Consulting Engineer, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer, Assam. Mr. J. E. Dallas, Executive Engineer, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer, Burma. Messrs. W. A. C. Thorpe and E. L. Scott are appointed, under covenant, as Assistant Locomotive Superintendents and posted to the North-Western Railway.

THE SANITATION OF BURRA BAZAAR.

Sir Andrew Fraser, replying to-day to the address of welcome from the Marwari Association of Calcutta, advised them as wealthy members of a community to help the Municipality in improving the sanitation of Burra Bazaar as well as to build better ventilated houses. The admonition was thoroughly justified.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Eighty-three non-commissioned officers and men from 45th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden, transfers for 89th Company, R. G. A, Rangoon, are expected to arrive in Bombay in the transport Plassy on the 21st instant, and will, on disembarkation, be attached to Colaba Depot pending despatch per R. I. M.S. Canning on the 15th January.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command, Lieut. R. B. Ainsworth, R.A.M.C., will, on arrival from England, proceed to Secunderabad.

It is notified for information that District Manœuvres will take place as under :—I. In the vicinity of Lake Vehar between the 4th and 9th of January, 1904. The following troops will take part :—200 men, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment ; 200 men, 117th Mahrattas ; and 200 men, 121st Pioneers. Details will be issued later. Each Corps will move with every available British Officer, only just sufficient being left in Bombay to carry on current duties. Subaltern Officers of the Royal Garrison Artillery, who can be spared, will be attached to Infantry Corps for training during the manœuvres. Officers of all Volunteer Corps are invited to attend ; any such officers will be attached for duty to one of the above Corps, and the General Officer Commanding hopes a few will be able to avail themselves of this opportunity of getting some practical training. No tents will be taken. All troops will bivouac. II. Near Mahim Creek —20th and 21st January 1904 :—2 guns, Royal Garrison Artillery ; 200 men, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment ; and 200 men, 117th Mahrattas. III. Baroda 26th to 29th January, 1904 :—119th Infantry. IV. Staff Ride, 3rd to 6th February 1904. V. Bhuj, 18th to 20th February 1904 :—105th Mahratta Light Infantry. VI. Bassein Creek, 2nd and 3rd March 1904 :—2 guns, Royal Garrison Artillery; 200 men, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment ; and 200 men, Native Infantry. VIII. Elephanta and Butcher's Islands, 9th and 10th March, 1904 :—2 guns, Royal Garrison Artillery; 200 men, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment ; and 200 men, Native Infantry.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

LATEST PARIS FASHIONS.

THE CRINOLINE AGAIN.

FALSE HAIR SALES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

THE Paris milliners have formulated two distinct ideas for the coming winter. The dress hats are to be very large and walking hats quite small. All the elegance will not be absorbed by the carriage and reception hats, though many of these importations are superb; the tailor-made hats are many of of them things to dream about, with their exquisite tones and severe lines. The new colour is papal purple, the pinky purple which nearly approaches magenta, but the pronounced favourite in colours is brown. In the large hats a very noticeable feature is breadth. The broadness of the frame of the hat is increased frequently by an effect in trimming. Very noticeable is this in a beautiful creation in brown gathered velvet. The hat has a broad brim faced with cream-coloured Astrakhan, a beautiful contrast to the golden brown. The back of the hat is caught up snug from the hair with castor satin ribbons, which end on the front brim in a buckle of cut steel and rhinestones. And over the right ear droop two white plumes, one curling forward and the other back. The effect of these feathers is most beautiful, both from the back and side, and from the front the effect is to greatly increase the size of the hat, making it a queenly headgear. A hat in the papal purple shades is a gorgeous affair of shaggy beaver which sets well off the face. The upper part of this large hat is a plateau of purple beaver. The facing is in two shades of purple velvet put on the under side of the brim which curls up from the hair in front and round the sides in a gentle oval. The velvet is arranged in a rope-like effect of twists instead of being gathered. The crowning feature of the affair is a superb plume which is fastened in the centre of the hat well forward with a buckle of cut steel, and which hangs directly down the centre of the hat curling over the hair behind. A very decided shape in small hats is the pointed toque, a flat hat about three inches high. The sharp point of this hat comes over the face, the back is worn snug to the hair. An elegant model is made of a plateau of light castor beaver, the sides being folds of brown velvet laid on gracefully from the point in front, and brought back to meet the abrupt curve downward beind the beaver which forms the hat. The shaggy material of the hat makes it look like a fur toque. This hat is a decided favourite. It is made of navy blue beaver also, and in the blue velvet of the sides are then imbeded buckles of sapphire stones in the form of a half square. The gun-metal buckle with black pearls, is used on the castor and brown hat.

The fur hat and the fur-trimmed hat are another decree of fashion. For a season or two past there have been hats of Persian lamb, Astrakhan, mink and even Russian sable; but now the fur set has developed, and the muff, but, and stole pelerine must all be of the same pelt. The popular moleskin, a soft brownish fur, with a hint of a greyish blue in some lights, is one of the best trimming furs for millinery purposes that we have had for some time. And its soft, neutral colouring lends itself with good effect to all sorts and descriptions of colour and trimming schemes. On white hats it is exquisite, whether used as an edge to the brim, softly framing the face, or whether used to encircle the crown. White furs have a wonderful popularity this season. Ermine, miniver—which is something like ermine, with little tiny, black tails inserted at intervals, but so tiny that they look more like little ink-sport on the white fur than anything else—white fox, and caracal. Even swansdown and marabout will be used, as they are almost as much fur as they are feathers, and with them will be combined the long white or shaded ostrich plumes. There is one rule, however, which must be followed implicitly if the extreme fashion is to be attained, and that is the richer and more expensive the fur the simpler the trimming. On the Russian sable hats the trimming is usually a simple spray of flowers, hot-house flowers for choice, such as the camellia or gardenia or else a knot of rich velvet is used. When the fur is used as a trimming, then there must be as little other trimming as possible—just enough to effect a relief. Feathers are to be worn more than ever, but flowers have not yet appeared in much favour, though later importations from Paris may tell a different story. Some charming things are done with dahlias camellias and chrysanthemus, which properly belong to the conventional forms of the cloth hats. Whatever may have been said about styles of wearing the hair, the new hats make the old demand. The hair must be tight to the head behind and worn bouffant in front to set off the new styles.

Paris—at least satorial and artistic Paris—is in revolt. French modistes have decreed that the crinoline shall return, and the be-gatherred, corded and stiffened skirts now the fashion are but the forerunners of the crinoline. No broad-spreading hoop skirts, however, such as our grandmothers wore, but the crinoline that when sown in that skirt stiffens it and the skirt stands our from the figure, leaving to the imagination all the beauties of form that soft, clinging draperies reveal. Frenchmen, many of whom are connoisseurs in the art of feminine drapery, revolt against the approaching reign of the crinoline. But there are also philosophical Frenchmen who see beauty in everything M. Paul Bourget, of the Academy, consoles himself by remembering that our grandmothers in crinoline inspired love even as do our contemporaries in tailormade suits, and this is of some importance. M. de la Gandara, the well-known artist, says : I love all fashions, for each is to me the reflection of the particular character of an epoch. Apropos of the crinoline, a French review asked three leading actresses. How should a woman hold up her dress in the street?

It is said that more false hair is used in England than in any other country. A well known West end hairdresser admitted that this was probably the truth. "Our firm alone," he said, "furnishes 12,000 to 15,000 made up transformations to English women every year besides enough to sell hair to make 10,000 more. Since wigs have been obtainable on the hire purchase system, our trade has enormously increased. Therein lies the secret of the matinee hat. A woman arranges a transformation to be worn with the hat in a way quite different from that worn without a hat. If she removed her hat she would have to redress her hair. Well to do women have a transformation for every occasion and this is sometimes rather spares on top and fluffing out at the sides when worn with a hat. The evening coiffure is of course very elaborate. Where does the hair come from? A great deal is imported from Marseilles from the East Spain and Italy and especially from Naples and Sicily and the amount generally reaches nearly forty tons a year. The chief French harvest is reaped in Brittany and Anvergne where in some places the girls sell to the highest bidder while the rest is supplied by rag-pickers out of the town dust heaps. All hair undergoes five processes before being made up. The lumps of hair are first washed then carefully combed to separate them, next placed in bundles and afterwards arranged in three lengths for wigs, plaits and curls and finally sorted into seven different shades. They are then sold to the hairdressers who make them up and sell the false tresses at prices ranging from a few shillings to several pounds. Women are going bald in consequence. Eight out of every ten women show a marked thinness of hair round the nape of the neck and at the sides of the head. This is caused either by the strain of the pompardour roll or the frequent use of a transformation to wear which the natural hair has to be pulled flat and tight on to the scalp.

A Distinguishing characteristic of the season's styles for children is their furrine. Furry beaver, hairy zibeline and tufted woollen materials give a truly wintry suggestion to the little garments. Among the host of furry pelts and fabrics comes a pretty white imitation of fur called fur cloth. Notwithstanding its name the new material is neither fur nor cloth but wool sewn on linen. The result is very much that of a natural pelt in point of warmth and appearance. Entire coats are made in it but it is also widely used as a trimming on other cloths. This trimming takes the form of cape collar and cuffs or applied band. The cloth is also used for some very picturesque hats. It is employed either for the hat itself or as a trimming. The latest robe for the perambulator is a shaggy, white one of the new fur cloth. The soft broad brimmed hat of beaver is a prime favourite in Liliputian millinery. In its varying shapes and sizes it is becoming to almost every type of childish features. On account of its soft effect it requires but little trimming. A large bow of silk or velvet or a curling feather with a buckle and the hat is ready for wear. Another quality of beaver which is much more closely cut than the silky long haired variety rivals this last in popularity. It is built into many bewitching shapes for the little girls. A particularly pretty one is in the Kate Greenaway style. It is in dark green beaver cut in two pieces and made over a stiff lining of wire. The little poke shape and broad strings are almost pure Greenaway. A quaint touch is added by fringing the edges closely with scissors. Some comfortable looking little coats warm and light at the same times are being made for little girls from scarlet blankets with deep borders.

The fact that the proportion [illegible] with stammering is one [illegible] is one of the most curious [illegible] A mere man, in discussing [illegible] from stammering, was deprecated [illegible] that any interference with her [illegible] be a cruel and unnatural punish[illegible] this may be, a well-known doctor, asked how he accounted for the immunity of the fair sex from this affliction, agreed that it certainly was a strange thing. Stammering, he said is an epileptic affection of the speech organs, and the victim is usually a person of a highstrung, excitable temperament. At the last analysis the cause lies in the mind—that is, the stammerer stammers because he fears he will stammmer, and thus make himself ridiculous. Now women are much more prone than men to nervous disorders, and this makes their immunity from stammering all the more remarkable. For some mysterious reason their nervousness affects their organs of speech only in the rarest instances. The theory has also been advanced that women are less self conscious than men, and there is little doubt but that self consciousness is the basis of the stammerer's confusion. On the other hand, it is asserted women are more self-conscious than men, but in their case the self consciousness runs to blushes instead of stammering. Nine girls out of ten who are victims of the blushing habit blush from the same reason that the stammerer stammers—fear of doing so.

Hats trimmed with snakes! That is the latest noteworthy feature in the art of the milliner. A velvet turban has wound about the crown an unpleasantly real-looking snake. It is made of tiny shaded coque feathers in bronze and green which look like scales. Owls' heads are a favourite trimming for the tailor-made turban, though they have not the same claim to novelty as the snake. The head of this wise-looking bird is used at the side of the turban or in front in place of a rosette. Shaded effects are very fashionable in millinery, and ostrich feathers are dyed in a great variety of tints. They are especially effective in green and in red. The steeple crown hat somewhat after the style of a man's silk hat—is among the new fashions, and is trimmed with a long sweeping ostrich plume. The fashionable figure has changed to suit the new gowns, and is this season to be all curves and graceful lines. The Pompadour effect with deep pointe front and full skirted silks opening over panels of lace and ruffles is the coming fashion. Instead of the waist line dipping like an inclined plane from back to front, with a difference of four or five inches in the height, the waist line of the new figure is just where nature drew it, with a slight lowering of the front. Square shoulders are obsolete. The sloping effect is being introduced, and is obtained by cutting the yoke and the sleeve all in one piece. The most striking change is, however, shown in the skirt. So pronounced are the 1880 tendencies that all new skirts are conspicuously fuller.

CYCLING AND MOTORING AT HOME.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

THE two great Annual Cycling Shows are rapidly drawing to a close, and the doors will be closed to the public to-morrow evening. Although for years now an agitation for the amalgamation of the two exhibitions has been carried on, the rivalry still exist. The Stanley Show at the Agricultural Hall is certainly the principal Exhibition. It is the greatest trading centre of the two agents meeting there from the provinces and transacting a large amount of business. This is not to be wondered at considering that at the Agricultural Hall there are no side shows or sights to be seen like at the Crystal Palace "the home of the National," consequently only those personally interested in cycling either as representing the trade or pastime, are found within the wall. Still at the National there is sufficient business transacted to warrant the promoters to promote and the exhibitors to exhibit. To both the shows the motor industry has come as a Godsend and has given a great fillip to both exhibitions. The National especially having reason to thank the motor cycles and cars for its present existence.

The Stanley, which is the twenty-seventh Annual Exhibition, is the best and most representative show held since the days when the trade was experiencing a boom. Every available space in the large building is utilized for exhibition purposes and a finer exhibition of pedal propelled cycles motor-cycles and small motor cars, no one could desire. Of course the motor bicycle is the leading feature of both the shows and if the public interest shown in these little machines is to be taken as indicating the public taste, then next season should witness an enormous increase in the number of these machines on the roads. Since manufacturers have devoted such careful attention to these machines and brought them to a state of the liability bordering on perfection the public are looking more kindly on them and once assured that with reasonable care and management these machines will convey them long distances at a little cost and trouble, a number of wheelmen will be found who will leave their old love for the new.

The winter is the period of the year where one may best sum up the number of cyclists there are ; real live cyclists who are so wedded to the pastime as to ride all through the winter weather, and not allow mud, frost, fog or even rain to damp their ardour. Cycling in all wind and weather has been said to be injurious to a person in good health, but this has been again and again proved a fallacy, providing reasonable care is exercised in guarding against cold by not remaining in wet clothes, or lounging about in a cold wind after having become heated in riding. If a person is in good health and has been riding throughout the spring and summer months, and well into the autumn, there is no reason why he should not continue to ride the throughout the winter.

With rim brakes, the wheelman, careful of his own safety, should see that his machine, especially in the part where the brake comes into contact, is strong enough to resist the strain. The rim break is unquestionably of great power and is likely to always remain popular. Some people take objection to the rim brake being fixed to the frame wheel, arguing that on occasions when it is necessary so suddenly apply the brake, the forks may not be strong enough to withstand the strain. But there is little danger of experiencing such a catastrophy, the forks are perfectly strong enough, and it is in the rim of the wheel where the danger exists. We have known some firms to fit tandem rims to withstand the brake stress, which is a capital idea in some makes of rims, but perfectly unnecessary where Dunlop Welch rims are fitted. These rims are specially manufactured to with-stand all strains that they may be put to, and it is surprising in view of their lightness, that they are never known to give way. It must be that they are scientifically constructed with good material and skilled workmanship.

Shades of William Tell hovered around the precincts of the Marlborough Street Police Court, when Mr. Lewis Waller, the well-known actor-manager put in an appearance to answer the charge of furiously driving his motor car in Hyde Park. "Did you drive your motor car more than twelve miles an hour in Hyde Park"? he was asked. "I think I was travelling more than twelve miles an hour," replied Mr. Waller, but there was no traffic, only a police dog cart going at a rollicking seven miles an hour. I must have been going about fifteen miles an hour." "You are content then, to pay the penalty?" "Yes, sir." "It is 40s, and 2s. cost." Then the next case was called with clock like regularity, and the veracious defendant stepped out and paid for his wrong-doings.

What might have proved a serious accident occurred to a lady cyclist near Dublin. She was riding along on a free-wheel cycle when two small boys, as small boys will, suddenly ran across her path. Immediately she applied both brakes, but they refused to act, and cyclist and machine passed right over one of the youngsters without a spill. When she dismounted to see what injury the boy had sustained, she saw him making off as fast as his legs could carry him. Not every person would have got off so lightly, and as a similar accident might easily occur we give the cause of the failure of the brakes. The lady previous to setting forth on her ride had like many other persons do, covered the plated parts of her machine with vaseline including the rims, consequently the brake pads slipped round the rims without producing any retardation. Rims should therefore be kept perfectly free from any oily substance.

It is very apparent that high-grade machines are rapidly losing the demand they at one time enjoyed. Of course when the ten guinea machines were put upon the market it was only natural that the sales of high-grade machines should be seriously effected but we are referring now to the decline in what might be termed the normal demand the demand which existed some time after the cheaper machine were introduced. Last year for instance the high grade machine held its own, but during the 1903 season the number of these "special" machines sold was considerably less. The truth is such remarkable value is given in the popular machine that wheelmen desire no bette.

At the council meeting of the National Cyclists' Union held at the Inns of Court Hotel, London, on November 21st, it was announced that the world's Championships would be decided at the Crystal Palace in 1904, on dates hereafter to be decided upon. It is to be hoped that the Union will give early intimation of the actual dates, so that promoters of other important fixtures may make their arrangements accordingly. It was further announced at the meeting that the principal championships of the Union in 1904 would be decided at Liverpool. The matter of time limits was touched upon and two important rules respecting same passed. In one, time limits were prohibited in handicaps, and in the other it was stipulated that no faster limit than three minutes to a mile should be allowed in scratch races. When such limits are fixed it must be clearly stated on the entry forms, etc.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, connecting with the steamer Britannia, for Marseilles and London :—

Costello Dr C T	Dudgeon Capt
Evans Miss	Rodeson Mr A L
Swinhoe Mr and Mrs C D	Johnson Mr
Cumine I C S Mr A	Stein Mr T M
Hooper Mr G G	Center Mrs Alexander
Coppinger Capt W V	Center Miss
Angus Mr A W	

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. HINDU GYMKHANA.

THE following will represent the Hindu Gymkhana in their match with the Bombay Gymkhana on the Bombay Gymkhana ground this afternoon :—J. R. Kirtiker (captain), C. V. Mehta, K. A. Date, W. B. Talpade, G. H. Bhatacdekar, G. R. Banda, M. D. Pai, L. S. Bhandhare, V. S. Divekar, P. G. Dhargelkar, and W. L. Masurkar.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court yesterday, gave judgment on the reference made to him by the Chief Justice in the suit of J. M. Cursetjee against the Secretary of State for India. The plaintiff had filed a suit, complaining of a resolution of the Governor of Bombay, dated 6th November 1899, and praying that he may be awarded a sum of Rs 1,50,000 as damages sustained by him by the wrongful acts of Government, asking that the said resolution may be set aside, and for costs of the suit. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, who heard the suit dismissed it with costs. The plaintiff appealed, and the appeal was heard at great length before Mr. Justice Batty and Mr. Justice Jacob, then an acting judge of the Court. The two judges differed in opinion. Mr. Justice Batty being of opinion that Mr. Justice Tyebjee's decree should be upheld with costs, while Mr. Justice Jacob thought that the issues before the court had been wrongly decided, and could not be decided on issues of pure law, apart from consideration of the facts which the plaintiff might be able to prove, and that the suit must therefore go back to the court of first instance for disposal of these, and the other issues, on the merits.

The two judges having differed the Chief Justice made a reference of the matter to a third judge, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, before whom the reference was heard for several days. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendant; while Mr. Jehangir argued his own case.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering judgment, said that Mr. Justice Batty and Mr. Justice Jacob, who first heard the appeal, having differed on a question of law, and agreed to refer the appeal to a third Judge, it had been referred to him by the orders of the Chief Justice. A preliminary objection had been raised both by the appellant and the Advocate-General to the Court's jurisdiction to hear the reference sitting as a single judge. On this point his lordship was of opinion that there was nothing ambiguous in the language of section 575 to support the view that the third judge, to whom the reference was made, could not sit and hear the appeal alone, and his lordship's view of the section was supported by the practice of the Bombay High Court. His lordship having cited law in support of the contention, held that he had jurisdiction, sitting as a single judge to hear the reference. Referring to the appeal, his lordship said it arose out of an action of libel brought by the plaintiff against the Secretary of State for India in Council. The plaintiff was a Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate under the Government of Bombay, and complained that the Government by their resolution of 1899, falsely and maliciously published a false and defamatory libel, in that the resolution imputed dishonesty and fraud to the plaintiff who was a public officer, and was made by means of promulgating defamatory and malicious allegations not warranted by the occasion or the circumstances of the case, and in excess of the limits of just comments. The resolution the plaintiff said, contained mis-statements showing a reckless indifference as to whether the facts published were true or false. Various defences were raised in answer to the claim by the Secretary of State and upon the pleadings issues were raised in the lower court, some of which were issues of law and some of fact. Four points of law were made before him by the Advocate-General for the defendant. They were (1) the libel complained of was an act of State outside the jurisdiction of a Municipal court; (2) the libel was protected by absolute privilege; (3) the public revenues of India could not be made liable for it; and (4) the notice of action was not in compliance with Section 424 of the Code. Having regard to what had occurred in the lower court in reference to the last question, his lordship thought it would not be right to dispose of the case on that point. His lordship did not feel disposed to non-suit the plaintiff on the ground that the notice of action was not in compliance with the statute. Passing on to the other points his lordship said that the learned Advocate-General had asked the court to hold that the resolution complained of fell within the category of an act of State, and that it was protected by absolute privilege. It was conceded for Government that a suit could be brought against the Secretary of State in respect of any liability for which the East India Company could have been held amenable, and that such action of tort as could have been brought against that company could also be brought against the Secretary of State. It was contended by the Advocate-General that the East India Company held powers of delegated sovereignty. That power, it was urged, was transferred by the Crown to the Government of Bombay and the territories held by them became vested in the Crown. The resolution complained of as a libel was published by the Government of Bombay in the exercise of their powers of delegated sovereignty and that, therefore, was either an act of State or protected by absolute privilege. The arguments on the constitutional questions had been elaborate, but his lordship had come to the conclusion that they did not arise in the case, and that the decision of it rested upon a much simpler question of law. In considering the question of the liability of the Secretary of State as representing the public revenues, which was the question in the case, it made no difference whether the resolution was the act of the Government of Bombay or the tort of others. It was not the plaintiff's case that the Secretary of State for India authorised the act or had at any time ratified it. Having referred at some length to the constitution of the Government of Bombay, consisting of a Governor and three Councillors, his lordship proceeded to remark that the local Government derived its authority from law, and its capacity as the agent before the year 1858 of the East India Company, and as the agent of the Crown after that year, was and is the capacity to do what was prescribed by law, and the statutory powers conferred upon it. That being the case, the persons employed in the post, if they overstepped the limits of the agency and committed a wrong, they were no longer the agent of the East India Company, or of the Crown, and their tortious acts could not bind either. If by making use and taking advantage of their position, they defamed a person, their act was not the act of the agent of the Crown, or of the Secretary of State, and it could not be called an act of the Governor in Council, for it was not within the statutory limits of their authority. The whole of Mr. Justice Jacob's judgment proceeded upon the view that the Government of Bombay was the agent of the East India Company before 1858, and that position remained unaltered under 21 and 22 Victoria Chapter 106. His lordship failed to see anything in the judgment of Mr. Justice Jacob to show the limited character of the agency. It was true that any act done by an agent within the scope of his authority, bound his principal, but it must be an act done by the agent while acting as agent within his scope. It was going a long way not warranted by authority to hold that if an agent acting as such, libelled or assaulted or used abusive language to a person, the principal was responsible for the libel. Where the Legislature had created by statute and agency and defined by law its powers, only those acts of the agent bind the principal which fell within the law, and not those which fell outside it. Individual officers, who published the libel, might be answerable, but the Secretary of State in Council, representing the public revenues, or the Crown, was not. His lordship next referred to certain passages in the written judgment of Mr. Justice Jacob and proceeded to observe that he agreed with the learned judge that the particulars of malice, as set forth by the plaintiff, fell far short of any actual malice, and did not imply anything more than malice in law. But malice, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said, was not enough to destory the privilege. It must be malice in fact. The allegations of malice of the latter description were against Mr. Nugent and other officials on whose reports Government was alleged to have acted. All that was imputed to Government by way of malice was that they recklessly adopted those reports and published the resolution contrary to the usual procedure. But assuming that the alleged action of the Government of Bombay was evidence of express malice, the plaintiff's case was not that all the members of the Government of Bombay were parties to the resolution and its publication. His interrogatories proceeded on the allegation that, in its inception the making of the resolution and its publication were the acts of some of the individual members of the Government. In the present case no ratification on the part of the Secretary of State or the Crown was alleged. The ratification relied on by the plaintiff was that of the Government of Bombay as a collective body. The act ratified being originally a tort of some of the individual officers of the Government it was clear that the ratification, if proved, could not create a liability in favour of the plaintiff against the public revenues represented by the Secretary of State for India. Even on the assumption that the liability of those revenues in the action now brought was the same that it was before 1858 in actions against the East India Company, such an action as the present could not have been maintained against the East India Company before its abolition, because the act complained of as a libel was the act of individuals done by them in excess of the statutory authority which strictly defined the limits of their powers as the Governor-in-Council of Bombay. For these reasons, his lordship agreeing with Mr. Justice Batty, confirmed the decree of Mr. Justice Teyabji, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

THE EYE-FLY.

As I sit absorbed in study
Working hard with aching eyes,
How I learn to curse the buzzing
Of those irritating flies.

Many bolder than their comrades
Seek to enter in mine eye ;
Some, alas, are too successful,
Others do so but to die.

Always buzzing, never ceasing,
You would think to advertize
That their humble earthly mission
Is to prospect human eyes.

Undeniably persistent,
Full of most atrocious zest,
Never resting for a moment
In their appetizing quest.

Many are the ills we suffer
In this land of brilliant sky :
But he takes a lot of beating
My "bete noire" this awful fly.

W. F. M.

CANADA is outstripping her American competitor in the apple export business. The agents of the Dominion have been located in various parts of England during recent years watching the demand and sales. This Christmas the American apple shippers realise for the first time the serious nature of the competition they have to face in the British fruit-markets. To-day there are quite 500,000 bushels of Canadian apples in stock in the United Kingdom. In addition the supplies weekly run from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels. Thanks to Canada there will be no scarcity of high quality dessert apples during the festive season.

CHRISTMAS DISPLAYS IN THE SHOPS.

NOVELTIES AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

(FIRST NOTICE.)

THE shop-keeping community of Bombay are fully alive to the approach of the Christmas season Everywhere one is met with varied and artistic displays of goods, which have been manufactured for the fastidious taste of those who are on the look out for presents for friends in India or at home, or for commodities which will serve as gastric stimulant during the round of festivity which is associated with the Christmas season The Anglo-Indian has little to remind him of the traditions of Christmas tide ; but for the shops it is conceivable that he might overlook its approach altogether. However, the comparatively few shops which cater almost exclusively for European demands are never likely to let one forget that Christmas is a season which calls for unusual excitement, unusual luxury, and a general interchange of compliment. Christmas, in Bombay at any rate, is commemorated by festivity of a purely domestic character. It is rarely the case that an effort is made to signalise the season by any commemoration of a public nature. However one or two events this year will be associated with Christmas which will serve to remind one more forcibly of the nature of the season. In the first place the recent arrival of the new Governor, his Excellency Lord Lamington, coming as it does when the Christmas season is being ushered in, will serve as an added stimulus for the organisation of social functions, and doubtless his Excellency's levee which is to be held on Tuesday next will be made the occasion of a general exchange of seasonable compliments. To return to the question of the shops it is quite evident that this year the shopkeeper will rejoice upon having secured a much better return for his outlay than he has been able to boast of for some years past. In the first place the general finance of the city and Presidency is in a much better condition, and this is reflected in the busy aspect of some of the larger establishments. Again the health of the city is much better than it was last year. Fevers are less prevalent, and the general tone of the health of all communities, and of the European community in particular, is much improved. This will doubtless have its effect on the consumption of the peculiarly indigestible produce which is supposed to be eaten at Christmastide. In all respects the shopkeeper can find very little ground for complaint, and we are bound to say after a brief excursion amongst Christmas novelties of all descriptions that he has risen to the occasion. The shops of Bombay, in their way, and remembering the exigencies of circumstance, are quite as up-to-date this Christmas as the shops of London. Below we give some particulars of a number of the more characteristic displays. A further instalment will be given in a few days.

MESSRS. W. B. GREEN AND CO.

The epicure who has a fancy for fare which is characteristically British would do well to pay a visit during the coming season to Messrs. W. B. Green and Co's Restaurant at the Apollo Bunder. It is claimed by some who are connoisseurs that Messrs Green can dish up a better ham-steak than can be obtained in London, and there are quite a number who aver that one of their rump-steaks is superior to a ten course dinner. Be this as it may, Messrs. Green have the knack of reminding one of pleasures associated with the conviviality of the homeland, and that, we suppose, is a very desirable virtue at the Christmas season. The materfamilias in search of extraordinary dainties will be well supplied at Green's, and he who delights in oysters and beer will doubtless spend a capital half hour at the Bunder. Messrs. W. B. Green have had lots of experiences in supplying clubs and messes throughout India. Their tariff is moderate, and they may be relied upon to give satisfaction.

MESSRS. MONGINI BROTHERS.

Since the opening of their confectionery establishment, in Church Gate Street, about fifteen months ago, Messrs Mongini Brothers have gained such popularity as to place them in the front rank of high class and artistic confectioners. A visit to their shop will be a convincing proof of the excellent manner in which they have displayed their Christmas stock of fancy goods. They have made a speciality of plush, satin, silk, and handpainted glove boxes and bags. In addition they have a very nice collection of toy boxes in imitation of musical instruments, travelling trunks, watches, furniture, &c., and all are filled with the choicest sweets. There is also a capital selection of Christmas crackers made up into baskets of flowers, trolley carts, and various other designs. Their Christmas cakes represent books, shields, stars, vegetables, &c., the decorations of which are most artistic, and have been carried out under the personal supervision of Mr James Mongini, who is a specialist in this work. As caterers for dinner parties, picnics, and banquets the reputation of Messrs. Mongini Brothers is very high in this city. They possess English and continental experience and claim to be experts in this line. It is impossible to give every detail of the manner in which they have this year catered for the public taste, but it is sufficient to say that whether young or old no one will regret having paid a visit to this establishment.

MESSRS. RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS.

Most people value a faithful and artistic portrait, but these are qualities which the photographer is by no means always successful in combining. However, a glance around the luxurous studio of Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons in Hornby Row will quickly convince the most fastidious that this photographic establishment at any rate can guarantee perfect satisfaction in these two vital factors. The studio would be better described as an art gallery. There are few portraits to be seen there which do not come in the category of art, pure and simple, and with such specimens of their work upon exhibition, it is not in the least remarkable that Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal have acquired such an enviable and widespread reputation. The premises are fitted in the most luxurious and the most modern manner. The dimensions of the salon are palatial, the dressing room could not be more cosy or more completely equipped ; the studio itself is a wonder of adaptation ; it would hardly be possible to improve upon the arrangements within it for lighting and for the comfort of the sitter. The process rooms are such as the enthusiast in photography would gloat over. In addition to all this Raja Deen Dayal has secured the services of an expert who may be relied upon to secure the best results which could be possibly obtained from any subject. All departments of photography are catered for, and all classes and descriptions of mounts and prints can be supplied The volumes of testimonials which the firm possess testify to the general satisfaction which is felt after a visit to the studio. Christmas or any other season is alike to Raja Deen Dayal, but we imagine that a more chaste or more artistic present could hardly be obtained than one which bore the impress of his handiwork.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.

The West End Watch Company have on view, in their showrooms at 11 Hornby Road, a varied collection of artistic gold jewellery of the newest designs. The stock is selected from the leading English and Continental manufacturers, and those in search of something really original cannot do better than inspect the selections displayed in the showcases. The newest designs in pearl and gem-set jewellery are on view, together with a choice assortment of "New Art" enamelled jewellery. Flexible chain bracelets, which are now much worn, are available at prices from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500. For gents' wear the new gold and mother-of-pearl vest buttons are just the thing for presents to men who have "everything." The firm have also a choice selection of real silver ware suitable for presents. "West End" watches are too well known to need much description, but a passing reference may be made to the choice selection of ladies' pendant watches in gold enamelled cases. For gentlemen almost every kind and style of watch is represented; from the Rs. 500 repeater down to the Rs. 10 watch suitable for a school boy's use. In conclusion, we may add that anyone wishing to inspect the stock may do so without being importuned to purchase.

MESSRS. SOUNDY AND CO.

It would probably be superfluous to say much of the varied and remarkable stock of musical instruments which may be seen at Messrs Soundy and Co.'s establishment in Hummum Street. If any one should desire to fill the Chrismas stocking by a purchase of this kind there is little doubt that he or she could be well supplied there. But Messrs. Soundy have recently acquired a stock-in-trade of quite a novel character, and it will lend itself splendidly to the requirements of the Christmas purchaser. This new departure consists in a store of old London and Lovique China ware. The lady whose blase taste demands a novel stimulus in the way of household decoration will certainly find it amongst this grotesquely artistic collection. Some of the most weirdly burlesque cats and dogs figure in Mr. Soundy's show cases, and some of the other articles defy description on account of the imaginative genius displayed in their design and construction. All are cheap, and all are claimed to be useful and durable as well as ornamental. The best indication of their attractive nature is to be supplied in the fact that Messrs. Soundy's stock is rapidly dwindling. Of course it will eventually be repleted to any extent, but those whose ideas lie in this direction had better make the expedition to Hummum St. with a fair degree of rapidity.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE AND CO.

Messrs. V. Fucile and Co., whose establishment is situated below the Bombay Club, are catering [illegible]

for the Christmas purchaser by a choice display of fancy perfumery cases from the best Paris and London Houses. Very appropriate Christmas presents may be selected from their stock of silver mounted scent bottles, sets of brushes and the many other nove and fancy goods in the way of toilet requisites for both ladies and gentlemen which are to be found in their show cases.

MESSRS. TH. VAFIADIS AND CO.

Messrs. Th. Vafiadis and Co., 20, Esplanade Road have a choice display of goods which will be found very appropriate for Christmas and New Year's Presents. Among their varied stock perhaps the articles which will appeal most strongly to the luxurious smoker are their real amber cigar and cigarette holders encased in sterling silver tubes; meerchaum pipes which are to be had in numerous patterns and with varied styles of mounts; and their crocodile, lizard, Russian, and Morocco leather cigar and cigarette cases. Other articles which will doubtless strongly appeal to the fancy of the smoker are their tobacco pouches which may be had in buck, antelope, and kangaroo leather or plain India-rubber. They have also a large assortment of sterling silver cigarette cases and match boxes in up-to-date designs, and of course a splendid selection of the best qualities of cigars and Egyptian cigarettes of their own manufacture.

PARCEL POST REDUCTIONS.

With reference to the recent announcement regarding the reduction, with effect from the 1st January next, of the rates of postage on parcels sent from India to the United Kingdom, it is now further notified that with effect from the same date a corresponding reduction will be made in the rates of postage applicable to parcels for the following British colonies and possessions:—Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Gambias, Gold Coast Colony, Grenada, Jamaica, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Newfoundland, Nigeria, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Tobago, Trinidad, Tristan D'Acunha, Turks Islands, and the British post office at Beyrout. On and after the 1st January the postage on parcels sent to those colonies and possessions by the route via Gibraltar will be 1 rupee 4 annas for a weight not over 3 pounds, 2 rupees 8 annas for a weight exceeding 3 pounds but not exceeding 7 pounds, and 3 rupees 12 annas for a weight exceeding 7 pounds but not exceeding 11 pounds.

In the case of parcels marked by the senders for transmission by the overland route, the postage at each point of the scale will be 12 annas higher than the rate given in the preceding paragraph.

THE EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE BLIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In reference to certain statement published in the local papers on the subject, will you kindly allow me to inform the subscribers to my scheme for the education and employment of the blind in India that I have taken direct charge of all matters concerning my project, and that with the view of removing any misunderstanding with another movement affecting the blind, I have preferred a request in the proper quarter for the grant of certain information. As soon as this is furnished, and all avoidable misunderstanding is cleared, I shall duly report to the subscribers of my scheme the present position of the project.—Yours, etc.,

P. C. TARAPORWALLA.

December 18.

A RECORD TEST MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to your interesting note on the above subject in to-day's issue, I should like, with your permission, to point out that the recent M. C. C. total of 577 runs in the first innings at Sidney is not a record score in test matches, having been exceeded by the Australians in 1894 in the opening test match against A. E. Stoddart's team on the same ground, when Australia compiled the huge total of 583 runs in the first innings, George Giffen contributing 161 and Syd Gregory 201 runs. It is illustrative of the uncertainties attending the game that, notwithstanding this great start, the Australians eventually lost the match, the bowling of Peel and Briggs on the fifth day, on a pitch ruined by rain, proving irresistible. R. E. Foster's magnificent score of 287 is, of course, a record in test matches. It is interesting to remember that this young amateur has on three occasions performed the exceptional feat of hitting up two separate centuries in a first class match, one of these performances being against the Players of England.

A rare feat in the recent test match was also that accomplished by Trumper, who going in first in the Australian's second innings carried out his bat for 185. This was a truly great performance, and worthy of the player who last year scored 11 centuries in England against first class bowling. The only other cricketer who has performed this feat in a test match is Bobby Abel.—Yours, &c.

H.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The following Mahomedan gentlemen, some of whom are very good Urdu speakers, have intimated their intention of speaking at the Mahomedan Educational Conference. It will be subsequently notified as to which particular resolution they will speak upon:—The Hon. Mr. Shahdin of Punjab; Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk Mustaq Hoosein Bahadur; Sahebzada Aftab Ahmedkhan, Barrister-at-Law, Aligarh; Khan Bahadur Shamkat Ali of Etawa, Mr. Gadam-us-Sakrin, B. A., L.L.B. of Etawa; Mr. Mahomed Shafi, Barrister-at-Law of Lahore; Nawab Aziz Mirza of the Nizam's Civil Service; Sayed Mahomed Akber, paymaster Nizam's Railway; Nawab Mohasanal-ul-Mulk Bahadur; Mr. Haideri, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal; Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed, Solicitor; Mr. Ali Imam, Barrister-at-Law, Patna; Shaik Nainudin of Secunderabad; Maolana Altaf Hoosein Hali, Dr. Moulvi Nazir Ahmed Saheb; Mr. Shaik Abdool Kadir, Editor of the "Observer;" Abdool Hafiz Bakza of Rajkote College; Mr. Abdool Rahiman; Sayed Ali Saheb, Pleader, Aurangabad; Mahomed Hoosein Muckba; Faiz Hoosein Badrudin Tyebji; Khan Saheb Sayed Mainudin, Deputy Educational Inspector, Urdu Schools; Moulvi Abdoolla Ahmed Saheb; Nawabzada Nasrullakhan, Shamsudin Abas Tayebji, solicitor, and Moonshi Abdul Karim.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Allowances and result of the Race sailed at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 19th December:—

Names of Boats	Time Allowances M S	Entered by	Start at H M S
Forella	Scr	Mr C T R Scovell	3 0 0
Sapphire	3 10	Capt Maxter, R E and Mr R H H Hopkins	
Chita	5 42	Mr E Combes	
Stella	3 10	Lt-Col H W Boyd, I M S.	
Nanta	11 21	Mr G B Adamson	
Loa	15 12	Mr E Faulkner	
Turquoise	3 10	Mr C A R Cronomelins	

Course—From Committee vessel round Sunk Road, round North Karanja bouy and thence to Committee vessel leaving all marks to port. Length of Course 7·3 miles. Course No. 4 = 7·6 miles. Reversed.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Allowances and result of the Race sailed at 2·45 p.m. on Saturday, the 19th December:—

Names of Boats	Time Allowances M S	Entered by	Start at H M S
Pixie	Scr	Mr F R Smetham	2 45 0
Trixie	Scr	Mr R G Monteath	
Erin	Scr	Mr R H Ireland	
Sayonara	160	Major Carties, R A M C and Mr C G Nomics	
Mannikin	Scr	Officers R A	
Janetta	Scr	Officers R E	

Course—From Committee vessel round Sunk Rock, round North Karanja buoy and thence to Committee vessel leaving all marks to port. Length of Course 7·6 miles. Course No. = 7·5 miles. Reversed.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Allowances and result of the Race sailed at 3·5 p.m., on Saturday, the 19th December:—

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Start at H M S
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	3 5 0
Meg	Mr C H Byrne	

Course—From Committee vessel round South Karanja bouy, round Sunk Rock, and thence to Committee vessel leaving all marks to starboard. Length of Course 7·1 miles. Course No. 3 = 7·1 miles.

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"Never gives rise to undesirable symptoms even if used continuously for years."—

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University of Basle.

Average dose:—a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

FROM RS. 10,000 TO 10

To Rs. 10,000 to 200 against placing the first three in the Viceroy's Cup. Charles Harding, 28, Esplanade Road, next to Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.

"SHIVAJI'S SWARAJYA."

At a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Thursday, Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mowjee read a paper on "Shivaji's Swarajya." He said:—Maratha History has been, for many past years receiving considerable attention, and giving rise to so many animated controversies that a paper connected with it will not, I hope, be found uninteresting. The present paper is intended to give an account of what is known as Swarajya or the Maratha's own kingdom; and is based on an original document which bears the heading of "Jabita Swarajya", i.e. a statement of Swarajya, which literally signifies one's own kingdom. It was the name given to the territory, directly governed by Shivaji, as distinguished from the Mogulai, which included the territory governed by foreign kings outside the Swarajya, but over which Shivaji exercised the right to levy the different kinds of contributions, known as Chouth, Surdeshmookhie, Peshkushee, and the like. The Swarajya may thus be said to be the Maratha Empire proper. I do not know about any records of Shivaji's time having been discovered, in which the Swarajya territory has been defined. The first important reference to it, so far as I am aware, was made during the time of Shahu, when an important treaty was concluded between the Marathas and the Moguls, by the terms of which the Marathas acquired complete and independent sway over certain specified tracts of territory, besides important rights. It will be remembered that Shambhaji succeeded to the throne of Raighad after Shivaji proved himself incapable of maintaining the grand position, which his illustrious predecessor had attained by years of hard struggle. Instead of following the principles of Government which that Great Founder of the Maratha Empire had laid down, and which were the outcome of mature wisdom and vast experience, that unworthy successor to the Maratha throne strongly resented the efforts of his father's best officers to induce him to adopt any proper mode of government. As the Maratha Empire was at this time but a few years old with its bitterest enemy still alive, and as strong as at any previous time, its existence was seriously imperilled and the situation still demanded vigilant rule. While such was the state of the Empire, its ruler rather than assume the reins of government with vigour and watchfulness, yielding to the seductive influence of his favourite Kalusha indulged in drinking and debauchery. The civil as well as military administration became disordered, the hill forts were neglected, and anarchy prevailed everywhere. Just when the Maharashtra was in such a deplorable state, Auranzeb marched into the Deccan with an over-whelming force hoping to accomplish his long-cherished dream of subjugating that country. The condition of the country afforded him favourable opportunities for effecting his purpose, and such was his success that within five years the whole country from the Narmada to the Tungbhadra came into his hands, and it seemed that the great Empire which had cost such infinite toil to its founder to bring together was on the verge of extinction. Raighad was captured; Shambhaji a prisoner. At this crisis a band of patriots headed by Rajaram, the younger son of Shivaji saved the situation. Acting as regent for Shahu, he became the chief authority, representing what was left of the Maratha power, and with the aid of a few trained and efficient officers, such as Pralhad Niraji, Raghunath Pant Hanumante, Nilo Mareshwar, Ramchandra Pant Amatya, Pharsuram Trimbak, Shankraji Mulhar, and some others he rescued the Empire from the ruin which threatened it. The efforts of these patriots were so far successful and the respective positions of the Marathas and the Moguls thereby so much altered that, at the close of his memorable campaign against the Marathas, Aurangzeb found himself foiled in all his efforts, and his previous successes wholly useless. Among

THE MARATHA PATRIOTS,

who at this critical moment turned the tide of events in the Deccan, Shankraji Mulhar deserved special attention, because of his connection with the subject of this paper. Grant Duff tells us that Shankraji Mulhar was originally Karkoon under Shivaji and was appointed Sachiv by Rajaram at Gingee. During the siege of the fortress, he retired to Benares. But a life of that sort did not suit his active temperament, and he managed to get himself engaged in the Mogul service. After Aurangzeb's death, Shahu was released under a promise, that in case he should succeed in establishing his authority and would continue steadfast in allegiance to the Mogal Emperor, he should receive certain territories. Soon after his release, he succeeded in obtaining possession of Satara, and was formally enthroned there in 1708. After about ten years' during which the Marathas' cause was much advanced, circumstances arose which resulted in the treaty with the Moguls to which I have referred. It is then that Shankraji Mulhar rendered to the Marathas the signal service which secured to them again what was once their own. Ferokshere was Emperor of Delhi at that time. Being a weak monarch and extremely jealous of the famous Syed brothers, he appointed Hoossein Aly Khan, the younger Syed, to the Viceroyalty of the Deccan, in the hope that, he should thereby weaken the power of the brothers. Dawoodkhan, who was to be removed from the Deccan to make room for Hoossein Ally Khan, received secret instructions from the Emperor, to oppose the new Viceroy, but this treacherous scheme proved unsuccessful, and Dawoodkhan was defeated by Hoossein Ally Khan. The Emperor then secretly instigated the servants of his Government and the Marathas also to resist and annoy the new Viceroy of the Deccan. Hoossein Ally Khan, distracted by these intrigues thought of opening up negotiations with Shahu through Shankraji Mulhar who was in his employment, and had succeeded in gaining his confidence. He suggested to Hossein Ally Khan the plan of recognizing Maratha claims and thereby securing peace in the country. This plan was approved of by Mohamed Khan, the Governor of Burhanpur. Shankraji Mulhar was then sent to Satara for the purpose of effecting an alliance with Shahu. There, a treaty was concluded by which, among other grants, Swarajya was to be given to the Marathas. Shankraji Mulhar furnished a statement of the districts, forts, and other places, which were to be under the rule of the Marathas. This important statement is the document which I place before you this evening. I shall omit further details about the treaty and its final completion, except mentioning that, though Ferokshere refused to ratify the treaty, after his death Balaji Vishwanath, when at Delhi, obtained a formal sanad, embodying the terms agreed to by Hoossein Ally Khan. This brief sketch of events will explain the circumstances which preceded and to some extent led to the important treaty between Shahu and Hussein Ali Khan. I must mention that the restoration of the Swarajya was only a formal act, since a considerable portion of the territory had been already in the occupation of the Marathas. On referring to the body of the statement it will be seen that no less than 89 out of 145 forts were held by the Marathas at the date of that document. Similarly, other Subhas were also under occupation of the Marathas. The statement itself begins with a list of thirteen Subhas (Collectorates) made up of 127 Talukas in Konkan Prant and of 16 Subhas made up of 101 Talukas in the Warghat Prant. The following notes appear at the foot of that list:—

"Agreed as above. The writs of permission from the Nawab will be granted after Balaji Pant's interview with him, and will be executed. Afterward the Firman's Imperial orders will be sent from the Hazur (Dehli) within nine months from date of this document."

Dated..

"In the above mentioned list of Swarajya there are some Imperial Posts which are separately noted down. They will be removed accordingly. You may take the other posts which are at present held by the Shamal and other Palegars."

(To be continued.)

HIGH COURT.—December 19

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

202,03—Crawford B and Co—Jehangir Rustomjee Divecha and another vs Jeejeebhoy Ardesir Divecha—Sorabji and J.
270,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Harichund Soonderlal vs Goswami Shri Goverdhunlaljee Mahraj.
211,02—In person—Purshotum Narron vs Motibai widow and others.
215 01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vandrawandas and others vs The Malabar S and W Co—Bhaishunker K and G.
360,02—Thakurdas and Co—Currimbhoy Ibrahim and others vs Ahmed Alli Moosabhoy and others—Sorabice and J.
637 01—Captain and V—Aminabibi widow vs Masoonbibi widow.
269,03—Mulla and M—Bhowanjee Thakersi and others vs Jetha Kangi—Kanga and P.
131,30—Thakurdas and Co—Fazalbhoy Visrgm and others vs Janbai and others—Little and Co.
121,03—Little and Co—Ibrahimbhai Mahomedbhai Mahomedbhai Rowjee vs Massambhai Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co.
212,03—Shamrao and M—Belandrai Dharamdas vs Memraj Rambhugat—Molvi H and M.
95-03—Crawford B and Co—Haji Hafid Haji Jaffer vs Gangji Nurput—Bicknel M and M.
621,02—Mansuklal J and H—Gordhundas Radhakison vs Vithaldas Ramdas—M B Chotia, A H D and Co and Tyabjee D and Co.
201,03—Mr B Chotia—Bai Jithibai widow vs Madon Dewsey and others—Chitnis and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.

To Speak to the minutes of Orders.

412,0—Ardeshir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Hamid vs Moosa Haji Jeonas Noorani and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

100-4190—101-1631—105 1632-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dharmanmal Chimandas and another vs Chandrabhandas Chotharam and others.
41 03—D D Romer—Martha and another vs Domingos de Souza and others—Daphtary and F—D D Romer—and D D and S.
871,01—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed alli Khan vs Mirza Mahomed bin Hajee Abdul Hoosein—Craigie L and O.
516,02—Little and Co—Pansordas Dharsee and others vs Thomas Joseph strangman—Matubhai J and M.
537,01—Daphtary and F—Haridas Naranjee vs Purshotum Naranjee—Thakurdas and Co.
585,01—Thakurdas and Co—Purshotam Naranjee vs Gocul das Naranjee and others—Daphtary and F.
211,02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ally Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Nukir Khan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdul Sheraga—Craigie L and O.
737,01—Dikshit D and S—Morarjee Cullianjee vs Vizbhookandas Jadusha—Chitnis M and M.
846,01—Dikshit D and S—Morarjee Cullianjee vs Vizbhookundas Jadusha—Chitnis M and M.
905,01—Dikshit D and S—Bai Maivabai Rajapurkurin v Vishwanath Gopal and others—Daphtary and F.
242,02—Madhowjee V—Shamcarebai widow vs Bai Velli widow and others—Madhowjee V and B M and M.
125,03—M B Chotia—Manecckjee Bomonjee and others vs Atmaram Anandrao Chinto—Shamrao and M.
583,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and others vs Nagurmull Jatemull and others—J Sorabjee and F.
10,03—Payne and Co—Pudamjee Dallajee and others vs Bhugwanji Namchand and others—Little and Co.
173,03—Edgelow G and W—Thomas Walker vs The Khatau Makanjee S and W Co—Craigie L and O.
281,03—Mulla and M Luxmon Govin Nargundey vs Elizabeth T Graham—Mirza and M.

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THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 27, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Naorozji Jehangir Camadia presiding.

The Chairman said:—Before proceeding with the regular business of the day for which this meeting has been called by the directors on a requisition of holders of more than 800 shares in the Company, I have to perform a very melancholy duty. You are all aware of the sad and lamentable death of our able chief agent, Mr. Thos. H. Moore on Tuesday last. Nobody who was present at the ordinary meeting of the shareholders on the 28th October had the slightest notion that the gentleman who then seemed to be in the best of health would be snatched away from us within the next seven weeks. He had then, only four days previous, returned from England and from his family to work the season here, and looked forward soon to meet them after it was over. I have no doubt you will all agree with me that by his death the Company has sustained a loss which it will be almost impossible to make good. Mr. Moore's long experience, mature judgment and ripe knowledge of cotton business generally and of this Company in particular, made him an invaluable chief agent. The large amount of profits shown every year during his regime, the total of which during the last eight years amounted to Rs. 21,29,437, testified to his excellent management of the affairs of the Company, and the special thanks tendered to him at every general meeting marked your sense of the appreciation of his services. Mr. Moore's connection with the Company did not date only from the time of his appointment as chief agent in 1895 but it commenced as early as 1871 when he was elected a director. In 1878 he was unanimously chosen as their chairman by the Board; at that time the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, the then secretaries and treasurers of the Company, had just failed and your Company's financial position was very bad and seemed to be on its last legs. The board under Mr. Moore's chairmanship resolved to keep it going by advancing moneys themselves out of their own pockets and Mr. Moore came forward cheerfully then to pay in his own quota. Being his colleague then on the board, I can testify to the anxiety and interest he then displayed by calling about twice a day at the Company's office to enquire after its daily business. He continued at the helm of affairs till he proceeded Home in 1884. On his return to this country nine years later he again came forward to assist the company with his sound advice and judgment by joining the board, in which position he continued till 1895 when he took up the post of chief agent at mine and other directors' request. I need not dilate on his successful management of the Company during which it has prospered exceedingly, as is so well-known to you. Thus his loss, as I told you, is an irreparable one and naturally at such a juncture our thoughts turn to the bereaved widow, the family of the deceased, especially the old mother, and to the young gentleman sitting by my side, I mean his son, Mr. T. D. Moore, who had been his father's associate in the management of the Company for the last eight years and to all of them we offer our sincere condolence and sympathy in their very heavy bereavement. Gentlemen I now propose with your permission to move the following proposition as a mark of our last tribute to a man who has served the Company so nobly and so well during an unprecedentedly long period of more than thirty years:—The shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, in general meeting, desire to place on record their deep sense of loss which they have sustained by the death of Mr. T. H. Moore, who had been connected with the Company since 1871 when he became a director and as the chief agent since 1893. They are deeply sensible of the sincere services which Mr Moore rendered to the Company and wish that a copy of this resolution should be forwarded to the family of the deceased to whom they tendered their respectful sympathy.

The proposition was carried. It was resolved that the report of the directors which had been circulated amongst the shareholders with the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1903, be approved and adopted, and that the payment of a dividend of Rs. (50) Fifty per share and also the bonus to the employes of the Company recommended by the directors be sanctioned, and that the shareholders desire to express their satisfaction that Mr. H. C. Wright continues a director of the Company.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATION.

The results of the Second LL. B. Examination of the Bombay University were announced yesterday. The Arnould Scholarship has been awarded to Bapu Vasudeo Vidwans; the Judge Spencer Prize to Harilal Nathabhai Parekh and the Muncherji Nowroji Banaji Scholarship to Ardasir Dadabhoy Karaka. The following candidates have passed:—

FIRST CLASS.

Caji, C Atmaram; Jadhav, R Kalu; Naik, G Daji; Parekh, H Nathabhai; Vidwans, B Vasudev.

SECOND CLASS.

Abdulali, H Moizudin; Agaskar, G Roghunath; Apte, L Janardan; Apte, L Moreshwar; Atre, T Narayan; Avashia, C Jivanji; Bagalkot, B Balvant; Baigaokar, E Ramchandra; Bana, J Rustomji; Behere V Dhonddev; Bhavnani, G Daulatram; Bhavnani, P Tolaram; Bhawe, H Keshav; Bhojwani, K Alumal; Caikot, G Venkatesh; Captain, R Sorabji; Chaubal, D Trimbak; Chhapkhane, K Ramchandra; Chinoy, A Framroz; Chobal, Mahadev Ramchandra; Contractor R Koyaji; Dadachanji, F Kershaspji; Damle, S Keshav; Dave, M Keshavlal; DeLima, T Joseph; Desai, C Narayanbhai; Desai, D Jekisondas; Deshmukh, B Vinayak; Dhurandhar, B Krishnanath; Dikshit, S Maninarayan; Doctor, M Maganlal; Ferro, L Philip; Gadgil, G Bapu; Gadre, R Lakshman; Gandhi, S Dalsukhram; Goregamkar, K Harischandra; Halkar, S Sheshgiri; Jadav, I Kaliandas; Javeri, V Dulchha; Joshi, M Mukund; Kapadia, M Girdhar; Karaka, A Dadabhai; Karandikar, J Sakharam; Karandikar, M Damodar; Karandikar, S Vasudev; Khandallawalla, D Navroji; Kolali, V Venkatesh; Kothari, V Jivanbhai; Kulkarni, J Eknath; Kunte, K Vaman; Kutar, M Palanji; Limaye, J Narayan; Majmudar, T Girdharrai; Mankad, N Jatashankar; Mantri, D Jayaram; Marphatia, K Nagindas; Mastakar, N Keshrinath; Master, H Motiram; Mehta, D Manekji; Nanavati, M Balabhai; Nargundakar, R Shesho; Nasta, K Pahlumal; Navalkar, R Shreekrishna; Oka N Janardan; Panjabi, C Chuhermal; Pandya, C Dhanvantram; Pandya, S Nabhubhai; Parikh, H Maneklal; Parukh, R Burjorji; Patel, A Gandabhai; Patel, M Jhaverbhai; Patvardhan, D Ramchandra; Phanse, J Balkrishna; Phatak, G Moreshwar; Rangnekar, S Shankar; Sahiar, M Erachji; Sanjana, R Kharsedji; Sardesai, B Bhikaji; Sayani, Y Ibrahim; Sethna, N Edalji; Shah, D Umedram; Sharangpani, M Krishna; Shende, P Narayan; Shirali, R Rao; Shroff P Rattanji; Soman, S Vasudev; Somji, R Meherali; Sutariya, M Chunilal; Thakar, G Ganesh; Thite, N Sakharam; Vakeel, F Hormasjee; Valles, J Albert; Ved, N Dullabhji; Vijiyakar, T Purushottam; Wadia, B Jamsetji; Wadia, K Sorabji.

In the L. M. and S. Examination of the Bombay University the Balkrishna Sudamjee Prize was awarded to Meheromji S. Jamshedji and not to the candidate mentioned in our issue yesterday.

A TRADE MARK CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Essabhoy Cadurbhoy Savai, trading in the name of A. Cadur and Company at Sutar Chawl, was charged with infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act, at the instance of Mr. Tom Lawson Roberts, the constituted attorney of Messrs. Victor Scharrer and John Mehl, manufacturers of and dealers in Leaf Metals in the name of Andreas Gugler and Co. in Nuremberg, Germany. Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. Sealy, Pleader, appeared for the defence.

At the outset Mr. Setalvad on behalf of the accused stated that his client had imported the gold leaf through the Bombay agents of the rival firm of Mr. J. J. Eytzinger up to September or October last, and since then they had ceased to import those goods. The accused was prepared to give an apology for having sold in ignorance goods supplied to him by the Bombay agents of that firm and was willing to give an undertaking never again to import the goods bearing those labels. He made this offer without prejudice to his client if the other party chose to proceed with the case despite that. His client was also willing to render to the complainant an account of the purchases made by the accused. The reply the accused sent to the complainant's notice was very ill-advised and he was prepared to withdraw that letter unreservedly and apologise for it.

Mr. Smetham stated that the complainant could not accept the offer as his trade had been ruined by the inferior rubbish imported under his trade mark. The accused could not plead ignorance as he had been trading in these fraudulent goods for 13 years at least.

Mr. Tom Lawson Roberts examined by Mr. Smetham said before he was appointed agent by Messrs. Andreas Gugler and Co., B. Phirozshaw and Co., were the agents in Bombay. His goods imported into Bombay bore a strag trade mark and had attained a very high reputation under that mark. It was gold and silver leaf which were imported under this mark. The mark was known in the Bazar as "hiran chap." On the 30th ultimo he went to the bazar for the purpose of purchasing goods bearing the counterfeit trade mark. He asked for "hiran chap" gold and silver leaf from Abdul Hussein Hiptulabhai and bought one packet of gold leaf and one of silver leaf. He also bought a single book of gold leaf at the same time and place.

The case stands adjourned.

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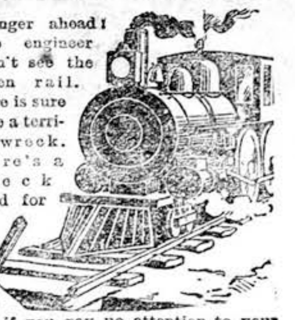

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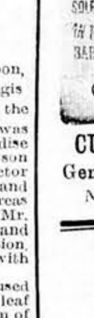

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He is only remembered by what he has done."

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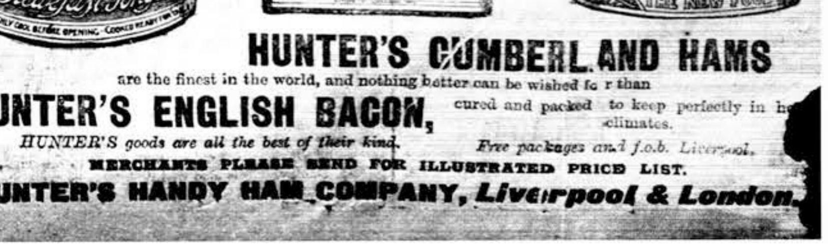

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

Miss Kitty Loftus, for so long associated with productions of the musical comedy kind, is preparing to make another practical move in the direction which leads away from the sphere of her early work. This clever and vivacious little lady, who make her first London appearance in pantomime at the Crystal Palace (for Sydenham is well inside London, according to theatrical geography), and who for many seasons played the principal lady to Mr. Arthur Roberts, expects to begin management at a West End theatre about the middle of December. The piece which Mr. Frank Stayton has specially written for her venture is a comecy in three acts with the attractive title of The Maid from School. It is a Christmas Eve story of a lesson in love, such as maids from school delight in, and Miss Kitty Loftus—who by the way must not be confused with Miss Cissie Loftus, now one of America's leading actresses—will give it a preliminary run at Folkestone, where among the many scholastic establishments for young ladies this seaside town boasts it should be sure at least of a sympathetic hearing.

Such, I am told is a fair discription of Messrs. David Belasco and John Luther Long's Japanese drama, The Darling of the Gods, which Mr. Beerbohm Tree has just arranged to produce at His Majesty's on the Monday following Christmas Day. After a long sitting of Mr. Tree's board during which the names of several well-known actresses were mentioned—notably that of Mrs. Brown-Potter, who has played in Japan, and is well acquainted with Japanese character—it was finally decided that the Tosca part of Messrs. Belasco and Long's drama should be offered to the heroine of "Resurrection"—to wit the brilliant Miss Lena Ashwell. Yo-San is the name of the passionate Japanese beauty around whose fortunes,—or misfortunes, rather—the play is written, and there seems to be little doubt, from what I have heard concerning this part, that Miss Ashwell is in for another sensational success. The character in The Darling of the Gods, which is considered dramatically equivalent to the Baron Scarpia of La Tosca—the incorrigibly naughty gentleman who is done to death by La Tosca with the poultry-carver—will in all probability be undertaken by Mr. Tree.

The death in poverty and loneliness of an actress who in her time has been the idol of the people will ever retain its unenviable distinction of being the saddest of all sad happenings. In the case of Miss Julia St. George's death, there was perhaps more loneliness than poverty, for it must not be forgotten especially by the young actresses of to-day upon whom Fortune may be practising her fickle smile that Miss St. George, in return for a provident subscription to the Royal General Theatrical Fund, was receiving £2 a week, and had altogether drawn from the Fund no less than £2,030—all for the comparative small sum subscribed by instalments in days of prosperity, of £131 3s. 6d. Yet there was the chill friendlessness for this famous actress and singer at the last—the terrifying loneliness and bitter neglect; for when in her eightieth year, she fell to the floor of her poor lodgings in Highgate, there were no hands to help her but those that took her to the workhouse infirmary and thence to the workhouse mortuary. And afterwards, at the inquest, came the whole sad evidence of her mode of life.

It is poor old actress, sitting at home in the dying evening of her life alone, with nothing to cheer her but what she could ill afford to buy, and which, when bought, depressed a good deal more than it cheered could look back upon pictures of a particularly brilliant past. Perhaps this was some consolation to her; possibly it was not. Who knows? But whether one wishes to see them or not, the pictures of one's early life have a habit of forcing themselves into view, and Miss Julia St. George's visions of the past were probably as insistent as most people's. If she encouraged these visions, she could see herself, as a member of Phelps's company at Sadler's Wells, being inundated with congratulations upon her performance of Ariel in The Tempest (such an Ariel, I am told, has never since been seen); and she could recall the scenes of her successes at the old Lyceum—scenes set for the performance of Planche's historical extravaganzas and pastoral plays, including The Island of Jewels, that, thanks to her spirited acting and singing, about which the Press and public of the time raved with equal zest, made a run of one hundred and thirty-five nights. This, in older days, was quite a Charley's Aunt record. And from the duiness of her days at Highgate, the neglected old lady now and again, it is likely, looked back upon the brightness of her nights at the Olimpic, where she shared with Robson his triumphs in Planche's Yellow Dwarf and The Discreet Princess. She was a great star in her time, was Julia St. George. The old met of the clubs have been reminded by her miserable death to talk of the most beautiful Ariel they ever saw. And their most beautiful Ariel has been carried to her last rest from the doors of the workhouse mortuary.

This is the season when articles appear in the newspapers on The Decline of the Silk Hat, The Doom of the Topper, and so forth, and when eminent hatters, interviewed on the alarming situation, inform the world, with long faces, that they are not making half the number of silk hats to-day that they were making ten years ago—forgetting to add that ten years ago they were not, as now, selling like hot cakes a variety of other hats almost as expensive as the topper, and ten years ago there was no opportunity of making a small fortune in a couple of sunny months out of Panama hats ranging in price from two guineas to twenty. And now, in spite of trade grumblings, the West-end hatters are better off than ever, for Mr. Arthur Roberts has taken it into his head, or upon it, to popularise a new style of top-hat, by name the Ormesby St. Leger, which is also the name of the part he is playing in The School Girl at the Prince of Wales's.

Mr. Arthur Roberts is anxious for the dandies of London and elsewhere to know that the Ormesby is not by any means a revival of his "Coddington," the hat he designed for himself when he was playing Captain Coddington in the once popular musical comedy, In Town. The Coddington, which must have brought considerable amount of profit to the business of the hatter who put Mr. Robert's ideas into saleable shape, was a rakish little topper with a short curved crown and a flat brim—a hat with so much character in it that it would instantly give the soberest-looking man who put it on the aspect of a sporting blood of the West. The Ormesby is not less doggy in effect, but is of a different form, having (to quote the official description kindly placed at my disposal by the eminent comedian-dandy) a round bell crown, with wellarched brim, and a one-a-half inch silk band. And let not the world go unreminded that Mr. Arthur Roberts designs coats as well as hats, and that not a few chappies of the town followed his lead when he appeared in Dandy Dan in a frock suit of black cashmere thinly striped with white.

A reader of "M. A. P." takes in a somewhat too serious spirit Mr. Willard's suggestion to Mr. George Alexander and other managers that the matinee hat trouble might be put down by the following announcement being put up: Elderly ladies who fear to take cold are requested not to remove their hats. Our correspondent thinks that such a notice would give untold offence (of course it would!), and that the only way to wear down and evil of the kind in question is to preserve in the exercise of politeness towards the offenders. This, no doubt, is a very worthy view to take of the matter, and one is reminded by it of the sarcastic politeness of Macklin when he found his view of the stage obstructed by a gentleman who was standing up in the boxes. Macklin, who was sitting in the back row of these so-called boxes, leant forward in his seat, and tapping the offender gently on the shoulder with the knob of his cane, said to him sweetly. When anything entertaining occurs on the stage, perhaps you will let me and my friend know; for you see, my dear sir, that at present we must totally depend upon your kindness.

Some observations were recently made about the youthful appearance of Mme. Duse, and it was specially insisted upon that the change was the more remarkable because of the actress's known abhorrence of the art of make-up. In all the plays the great Italian actress appeared in at the Adelphi this season—from La Gioconda to The Second Mrs. Tanqueray—she seemed to look years younger than when she was with us on a former visit, and the change was remarked in many places besides the Green Room columns of "M. A. P." This being the case it is only fair to the cause of her youthfulness and to those who were puzzled by it that I, having come by the secret of Madame's transformation, should divulge it without hesitation. The secret is in the letter which Madame Duse has just sent to the wondrous Willy Clarkson: Cher Monsieur Clarkson,—Ce que vous avez fait pour moi est un petit chef-d'œuvre. Je vous en remercie sincerement.

Before her recently expired season at the Adelphi, Mme. Duse had never worn a wig even once in her life. So by the time she is due in London again—most likely, it is said, in May, 1904—what other changes in appearnce may she not have consented to affect? One sees the hare's foot going already to the colourless cheeks, and the pencil making yet more distinct the eyebrow arches of the Duse countenance. Anyhow, there's the wig to go on with, and that is no inconsiderable departure for a beginning.

In the pauses between scene-shifting, it is not unusual for the hands engaged in this important dramatic work to whisper to one another their opinions of the actors and actresses of the stuff; and I am told the following conversation between two scene-shifters was overheard at Drury Lane recently. First S.S. What d'yer think of Weedon (Mr. Weedon Grossmith) I Second S.S. Well, I think e's clever—decidedly clever; and e seems to go very fair. But his continual dodging after that there Countess means a precious lot of changes, don't it.

Curiously enough it was at Drury Lane that Kean, during the period of his first success at the theatre, overheard a remark of a similar nature. He was standing by his dressing-room door going over his lines (his room, by the way, was close to the stage) when his ears interrupted him in his studies by giving attention to a discussion that was going on among a knot of old stage carpenters a few yards off. They were going over their experiences of other leading actors, and one of them was evidently an enthusiastic admire of Kemble and Henderson.

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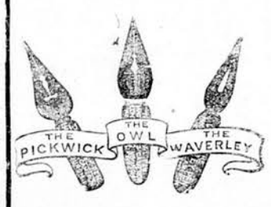

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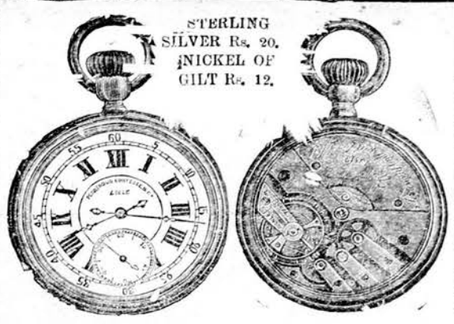

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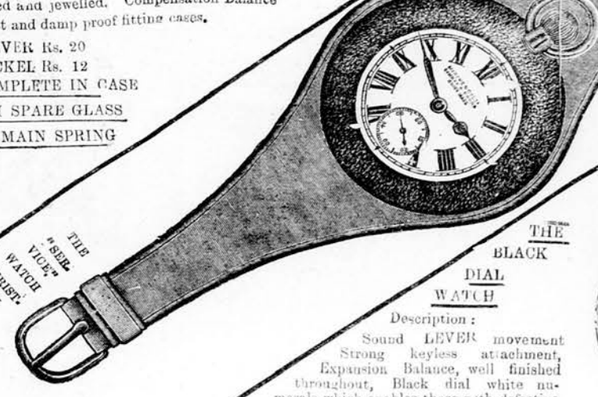

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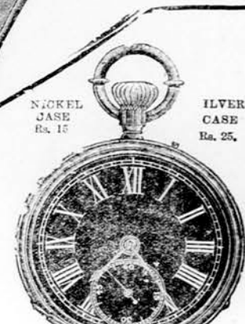

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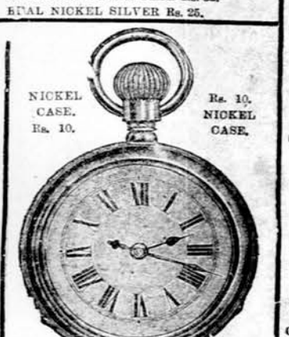

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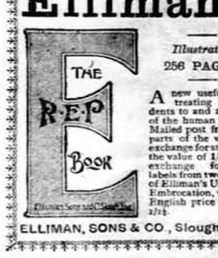

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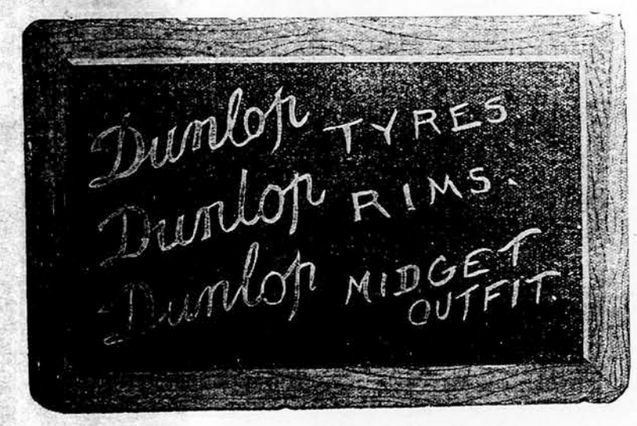

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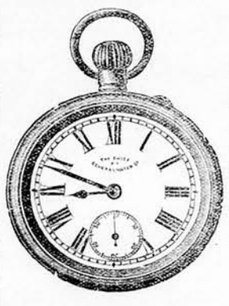

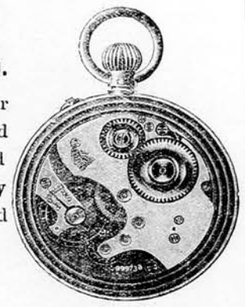

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